PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,065—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th "
RITANIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	16th "
ANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
LEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
RTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
YPT	5000		13th "

he Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, ALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
he Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passen- tranship to a Steamer for BRIN UTH, LONDON.
steamer marked M* and
gers tranship there to MAR-
ES, and LONDON.
Steamer marked and
ILLES only go
from eith
y bag er
0 A.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 5th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
ANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable e of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with ares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O.
ery assistance rendered to Passengers arriv- in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage en over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets all Continental Routes furnished on lication.
PECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all mers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
ACKAGES of every description received espatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie ., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insur- effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTA- NS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
ENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOS. COOK AND SON,
ANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
L ATTENTION given to the selection of berths Grouping of Passengers.
GH TICKETS issued available from any Railway India to all parts of the Globe.
NENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow s of Journey at all places of interest.
NGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Continental Ports and Cities.
CED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties ionaries.
ARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied part of the world to India.
COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
ED FARES for Military Officers, Government Offi- Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
nd ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
LAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for Travellers in all parts of the World.
S issued at the Exchange of the day.
EIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought lied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
ITS received. Rate of interest on application.
EST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every on of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
ook of information free on application.
MBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
LCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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BOMBAY.
NDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

MEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. carefully selected, with special attention to ng.
PING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL- TICKETS procured.
WAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., on terms of existing concessions.
ENGERS met on arrival.
ULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, VEREIGNS, at current rates.
D-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general infor- promptly given.
ON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A SEQUENCE
USE
THE CLIMATE OF INDIA
EFFECT
E DESTRUCTION OF THE HAIR
REMEDY
P'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE

news the Growth and Beauty of the
serves and Restores its colour and
leanses, strengthens the scalp and
the Sweetest and most Refresh-
in existence.
1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH MADE
FOOTBALL KIT.

TREACHER & Co.'s (Ld.) Footballs are made from the "butt" portion of picked Cowhides. No better Leather can be obtained. The ends are inserted, adding greatly to the strength; best India-rubber Bladders.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "CLUB" Match, ASSOCIATION RUGBY ...	8 0	9 0
The "PRACTICE" do. do. ...	6 12	7 10
Boys' Strong ASSOCIATION Football..................	5 0	10
SPARE BLADDERS, best Red Rubber—		
Superior India-rubber Bladders, Association or Rugby	3 8	4 0
Bladders for Boys' Footballs..........................	2 0	2 4

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1897.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.	ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.
To Capital Subscribed 40,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each........	40,00,000 0 0		By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills..............	.....	1,22,62,563 13 6
Deduct under call not yet paid..............	5,19,228 10 2		Loans..............	49,98,399 15 4	
		34,80,771 5 10	Cash Credits..............	47,78,245 11 1	
To Rest..............	.....	14,73,230 5 3	Demand Advances..............	10,01,648 5 10	
Reserve Fund..............	12,78,125 0 0		Bills Discounted..............	14,84,28[illegible] 13 3	
Fund Equalising Dividends..............	1,00,000 0 0		By Bills of Exchange Receivable..............	.....	5,093 8 0
Pension and Guarantee Fund..............	10,000 0 0		" Bills for Collection, as per Contra..............	.....	2,17,044 15 4
Undrawn Dividends.....	7,210 6 0		" Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery..............	17,45,477 7 11	
Further Divisible Balance after paying quarterly dividend to 31st March 1897 and interest on Capital Calls to 30th June 1897..............	77,894 15 3		Less written off.....	1,38,918 15 5	16,06,558 8 6
Due to Shareholders..	.....	49,51,001 11 1	By Adjusting Account..............	.....	3,278 15 9
To Interest Deposits..............	102,21,381 13 6		" Stamped Papers..............	.....	1,749 12 0
" Current Account Balances.	14,77,858 5 3		" Cash and Investments.....	.....	48,90,931 15 6
Due to Depositors....	.....	1,16,99,240 2 9	Government Paper and Authorised Investments.	38,93,738 5 10	
To Bankers' Balances..............	.....	60,525 2 8	Balances with Bankers...	7,08,799 13 6	
" Branches Dependency.....	.....	1,24,362 8 6	Coin, Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns..............	9,88,393 12 2	
" Bills Payable & Liabilities on Credits..............	....	18,88,018 1 4	By Preliminary Expenses.....	.....	12,979 13 10
" Bills received for Collection.	....	2,17,044 15 4	Gross Expenditure.....	46,857 14 7	
" Sundries..............	....	57,008 12 9	Written off..............	33,878 0 9	
Grand Total Rupees...	....	1,90,00,201 6 5	Grand Total Rupees..	.....	1,90,00,201 6 5

NOTE.—The Reserve Fund will be increased to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June 1897.

Of the New Capital of 15 lacs subscribed on 31st December last, a sum of Rs. 9,83,491-13-6 has been paid to 30th June 1897, which raised the Capital to Rs. 34,80,771-5-10; on the amount thus paid we realized in premium a sum of Rs. 3,78,125 which has been added to Reserve Fund, bringing that Fund to Rs. 13,78,125.

The extreme stringency of the money market during the past six months has interfered with the due payment of balance of Capital, which is however now being rapidly paid in.

The gross income for the past six months amounts to ... Rs. 5,85,948 11 6
The expenditure do do ... " 4,26,996 8 8

Leaving a nett profit of ... Rs. 1,58,952 2 10
Balance brought forward from previous half-year ... " 3,642 3 5

Available for distribution ... Rs. 1,62,594 6 3

This amount has been dealt with as follows:—
To payment of Quarterly Dividend to 31st March 1897 ... Rs. 62,157 12 0
" do. do. to 30th June 1897 ... " 62,157 12 0
" payment of interest at 6 per cent per annum on Capital not dividend bearing ... " 22,541 11 0
" balance carried forward ... " 15,737 3 3

Rs. 1,62,594 6 3

Money has been very scarce during the past six months and the Bank has paid high rates of interest for short term deposits, which have been employed to advantage.

The Presidency Banks' rates have ruled unprecedentedly high during the whole of the season, 10 and 11 per cent. having been quoted for some time. Such stringency is not desirable in the interest of trade, and when coupled with Plague and Famine, the extreme tension makes working difficult, if not dangerous, and yet it is surprising to note that failures have been conspicuous by their absence during the half-year.

The new Branches opened in the early part of the year in Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi, have been well received by the public, and when in full working order will, the Directors feel sure, fully relize the expectations formed of them.

The Directors beg to announce that an Office of the Bank will be opened on the 19th instant in London at No. 12, King William Street, for the convenience of our many constituents and shareholders resident, and on leave, in England and for General Banking purposes, unconnected with exchange operations.

Owing to ill-health, the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Stranack, was obliged to take leave to Europe early in February, and is expected to return to duty in the autumn.

ROBERT G. ORR,
President.

Madras, 15th July, 1897.

COSTING NO MORE THAN INFERIOR GRADES
KEMP'S STANDARD MINERAL WATERS

maintain their established reputation as the

BEST AND PUREST

Made from the FINEST INGREDIENTS
With PROPERLY PURIFIED WATER
In THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per doz.
SODA Potash and Aerated Waters	12 annas.
Lemonade, Seltzer Lithia Gingerade, Tonic, Lithia Citrate Medicinal Soda, Pogson's Restorative RASPBERRYADE, etc.	1 Rupee.
SPECIAL AROMATIC Gingerale	1 Rupee.

Delivered FREE IN BOMBAY.

Orders for 6 DOZENS PACKED FREE for Rail or Steam Transit.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NO ONE NEED ADD TO THE TROUBLES OF EXISTENCE

THE PAINS and PENALTIES arising from CHRONIC INDIGESTION, as these are speedily eradicated by the use of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

The most severe cases yield to its action after a few doses, and many who have suffered for years can obtain relief by NO OTHER MEANS.

ALL WHO SUFFER from Indigestion will do well to give PAPARIDINE A TRIAL.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SEXAGENARY WATCHES FOR LADIES COMMEMORATIVE OF HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, OF BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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LOVERS OF CANARIES

WILL Find a splendid assortment of Cages at PHILLIPS' for Songsters or the more interesting—to those who have the time—Breeding.

Cages, at prices to suit everybody—Canary seed also.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FREE ON APPLICATION,
2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS

issued by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS in commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of our most beloved sovereign HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, to enable every one to get his own, his wife's or his children's photograph taken and preserved as mementos of this year.

AVAILABLE FROM 15th July to 15th September, 1897.
(Both Days Inclusive).

The holder of each ticket is entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices charged by us and the PRESENT of the latest PORTRAIT of HER MAJESTY (Specially procured by us from home) in the same size in which the photograph is taken.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
HORNBY ROW, WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. LEWIS ALEXANDER SCOTT ELLIOT has been THIS DAY ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, for the CLICKMAGALUR Town, a competent SURVEYOR for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, for taking a Survey of the Town and preparing a Drainage Map.

2. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the end of August next. Only passed and experienced Candidates need apply.

N. GOPOULIENGAR,
For President of the Municipalities in the Kadur District.

Clickmagalur, 26th July, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS for PEONS' and LASCARS' CLOTHING will be received by the Acting Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, on the 20th instant.

Form of Tender, Schedule and particulars can be had from undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of Rs. 25 to accompany each Tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, — APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
SPECIALISTS,
OUTFITTERS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (25) twenty-five per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1897.

THE NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Markur's Buildings, 65, 67, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, at 3 P.M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th July, 1897.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJEE PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1897, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN-MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 28th July, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 428 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO ....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULADAS and SHAMKOREBAI......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Goculdas, Mathuradas Goculdas, Purmanandas Goculdas, Morarjee Goculdas and Madhowdas Goculdas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Goculdhisjee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 425 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4464-4465-4466-4467 and 4470 and Street Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vithuldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree dated eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1807.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PANDERINATH SADASHIVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PARWATIBAI, (widow of SADASHEWJEE JUGONNATHJEE), and CHANDRABHAGABAI (widow of the said deceased), the mother and widow respectively of the abovenamed deceased.......................................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

D. B. BINNING.

The 29th day of July, 1897.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free..............	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free..............	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. Guilhermina Pereira Messrs. Bennett and C. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "The Old Freemasons Hall," Nesbit Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, a first-rate sewing machine, flower pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, PEARL ORNAMENTS, RICH REAL GOLD KINKHOBS, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to the highest bidder :—

A lot of gold and silver cups and saucers, silver trophy, salvers, dakoo, cigar cases, boxes, jugs, gold bracelets, sirpech, very handsome large size chased silver fountain, gold and silver mounted writing desk, daggers, and swords with silver and gold mounted handles, single barrel matchlock gun with gold mountings and emeralds, gold bracelets, very rich gold embroidered shawls, pieces of real gold kinkhobs, Sind loongis, muslins, a large table cover embroidered with gold and silver real dupatas, kamdani, lacquered wooden ornaments, plush scent case, seven copies of Jalbhoy's portrait gallery of Western India, etc, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, and will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

An invoice of best electroplated ware, consisting of cruet stands, egg frames, ice pails, revolving butter dishes, tea-sets, claret jugs, dinner gongs, bread plates salad bowls, salvers, wine coolers, spoons and forks, also glassware, dinner and tea sets.

The property of Mrs. Raikes, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, sofas, easy chairs, marble tables, book stall stands, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

12 cases broken pekoe tea.
7 cases pekoe dust.
11 cases bolica.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Th. Park—

1 C F & Co. 174—1 case photo cards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 pneumatic tyred safety bicycle in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 450 CASES LOAF SUGAR AND 25 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Aily Khasanee, the undermentioned 450 cases of loaf sugar and 25 bundles of copper sheets.

Ex s. s. Afghanistan to Bunder Abbas.

A C P 140—F. T. and Co.—151-300—130 cases each 32 leaves sugar.

Delivery to be taken by the purchaser at Bunder Abbas.

Ex s. s. Afghanistan to Bushire.

A C P—F. T. and Co.—801-950—150 cases each 32 leaves sugar.

Ex s. s. Arabistan to Bushire.

A C P—F. T. and Co.—951-1100—150 cases each 22 loves sugar.

Ex s. s. Arabistan to Buhsire.

A C P 125—F. T. and Co.—26-50—25 bundles copper sheets, 4' by 4', weighing 6 tons, 6 cwt., 3qr., or 6 lbs.

Delivery to be taken by the purchaser at Bushire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., a collection of fancy articles, such as glass hanging baskets, flower vases, flower pots, centre pieces, table ornaments, liquor, water, and tea services, plush ladies' companions, writing desks, inkstands, scent cases, albums, silk and plush photo frames, iron folding chairs, teapoys, washing stands, table fountains, walking sticks, mechanical toys, animal figures, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK MEMON STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Heerachund Nagurdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Motichand Harakchund, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of Feb., 1891. The following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the western side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 47, assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 331 and now under ward No. 230 and street Nos. 306 to 312 and 1 to 7 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the north by the house of Harri Bhagti, on the south and west by the Vithalwady Lane, and on the east by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Harakchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED IRON-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameeroodin.

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated iron-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BIBI JAN ROW OR MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Oosman Aba (the mortgagor) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in Bibi Jan Row alias Memonwada Road, or Naron Dharoo Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which premises are bounded as follows :—on the east by a passage common to the premises intended to be hereby sold as well as the adjoining property, on the west by Bibi Jan Row or Naron Dharoo Street, on the north by the house of Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Aba Rahiman, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ally Cassum, and now to Memon Esmail Sala Mahomed, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality, under street Nos. 117 and 121 and ward No. 879, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Shroff Street, or Borah Cross Lane, at Lower Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Ranchoredas Vassonji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Moolla Mahomedji in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1895, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or dweling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the northern side of Shroff Street, or Borah Cross Lane, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Moolla Mahomedji, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 712, street No. 25, containing by admeasurement 136 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and house of Gunput Bhawani Bodkey, on the west by the said Pestonjee Shroff Street, on the north by the property of Moorarjee Chattoo, and on the south by Borah Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a valuable and choice collection of books treating of historical sbbjects, ancient and modern, geographical works by known authors, religious and political treatises, works of fiction, 18 volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, histories of travels and expedition, and other books on political, moral, social, and economical subjects, the property of Hassumbhai Visram, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRUSSELS' CARPETS SUITABLE FOR LARGE HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the Manufacturer, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will selle by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., the following :—

A lot of handsome Brussels' carpets of superior quality and best design and pattern for large drawing rooms.

Sizes—7 1-2 by 4 1-2, 9 by 9, 12 by 8, 18 by 15, 20 14 by 15, 23 3-4 by 18 feet.

Each piece will be put up for sale to suit the convenience of the buyers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 9-15 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

July 16, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN QUETTA.

"THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL," well furnished, with Billiard Table, &c. The only Hotel in Quetta; affording a capital opportunity to an energetic man. Apply to—

D. MACBEAN,
The Bank House, Quetta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,900,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrup with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	11	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DERMINA! DERMINA!!

WHAT is it? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
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C. D. DAMANIA.
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J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomba .

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF IN
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta,
Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout Ind
mah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,
RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEH GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. p
for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term
during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received
account bearing half-yearly compound interest at
per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Hom
tances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes
where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and
free of charges in above interest deposit account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per ann
Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 50

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security
Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock
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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthl premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets 6h. 34m. High water, 1-17m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-1m., 7-42a.
Bal Gungadhar Tilak's trial, Esplanade Police Court, 12 o'clock.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mohammadi King Arthur, and Caledonia entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Virawa, Kola, and Candia left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held on Friday next, at 5 p.m., in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

A BORAH B.A. OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—At the recent B. A. examination of the Oxford University, the only Mahomedan whose name appears among the successful students is Mr. Taherali M.H. Kajiji, Queen's College, who has passed with honours. He is a nephew of Mr. E. E. Kurwa, J. P., a leading Borah merchant of Bombay.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mahomed Hoosein Maruk, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Temkar Mohulla, reported to the police on Friday morning, that some time during the previous night someone entered his house and stole gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. [illegible] from an open box.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Loetz.
Fantasia	Village Festival	Okeefe.
Landler	Grossmutterchen	Langer.
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solomon.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Barn Dance	The Baston Belle	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, a watchman in the service of Rao Bahadur Juggonath Kirtikar, at Dadur, noticed the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the water in the well in his master's oart. The watchman gave information to the police, who had the body removed out of the well. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition. It appeared to be of a Mahomedan of a mendicant class, aged about twenty years. The well was protected by a parapet wall. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Dadur on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Acting Inspector Henry Brewin, on Saturday, charged Morar Bhica, a coachman in the service of a Mahomedan gentleman, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with driving his master's vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. On Friday afternoon accused drove the carriage on the wrong side of the road, and knocked down a woman, named Bhagi, near Bori Bunder. The police officer lifted her up as she was unable to move, and placed her on the side of the road. Accused finding that the woman was hurt whipped the horse and drove fast. He was told by the police to stop, but be would not and began driving faster, so much so that the police, officer was compelled to send a sepoy in a victoria to chase him. He was overtaken and arrested. Accused was fined Rs. 20, half the amount of the fine being given to the injured woman, who was sent to hospital for treatment.

LOSING HIS PENSION.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Acting Inspector Henry Brewin charged Domingo Francis Fernandez with secreting a bottle of pills, on the 30th July last, belonging to the Postmaster-General, and valued at Rs. 2. Mr. John Gardiner, Assistant Postmaster, said that accused was a mail receiver in the Post Office. In consequence of a certain report being made to him the Presidency Postmaster went with the Assistant Postmaster into a room, where accused was asked if he had anything belonging to the Postmaster. He said no at first, but being searched the bottle of pills was found on his person. Being then asked how he came by the box, he said that he bought it in Bombay. He was warned to tell the truth. The accused said he took the bottle out of the mail bag he had received that morning, and the bottle must have fallen down from the pocket on to the ground. To the court the accused said that he had kept the bottle by mistake. He had been in the Post Office service for 27 years and would have been entitled to a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem. The charge was altered by the court and made one of fraudulently appropriating the property belonging to the Postmaster. The accused was then sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTRING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Green Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—Your directors beg to lay before you this their fourteenth report. The accounts herewith circulated, your directors are glad to say, show as the result of the past year's working a profit of Rs. 1,55,676-7-6, which with Rs. 1,963-14-3 the balance brought forward from last year, comes to Rs. 1,57,640-6-0. Your directors in February last, declared and paid the seventeenth dividend (interim) at Rs. 25 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 30,000. They propose to appropriate the balance as follows:—To machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 50,000, to reserve fund account Rs. 16,000, to enquilisation of dividend fund account Rs. 25,000, to payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, Rs. 30,000, to bonus to employes Rs. 4,000, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 2,640-6. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Shamrao Vithal retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Your property including cotton yarn, stores, and stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 11,00,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: I beg to remark that the shareholders are to be congratulated on the very good result which has been shown notwithstanding the general disorganisation which was caused by the plague, and the consequent increase in the cost of production due (1) to higher wages and (2) to the standing charges having fallen on a production smaller than usual. It will interest you to know that, while the total amounts of expenditure in the case of the respective first six months of the year 1893 and 97, are approximately the same, the cost of production in the latter half of the year under report—the period during which the plague had been raging—comes to fully 25 per cent. per pound more than that in the corresponding period of last year. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the company was able to make a net profit of Rs. 59,000 for the latter half of the year under report, after paying all expenses and after paying to the agents as commission Rs. 22,500. This in itself is a substantial result, at least so far as our company is concerned to irresponsible and ignorant critics who have been bold enough to aver that the quarter-anna commission mills were kept going during the plague time for the benefit of the agents, and to the detriment of the shareholders' interest. The good result of the year is due in no small measure to the energetic and faithful devotion to duty, even in trying times, of the company's employes generally, and in this connection I am asked by the agents to mention the name of our mill manager, Mr. Shapoorji Dorabjee who, notwithstanding the affliction which befell him by the sad death of his son through the plague, stuck to his work admirably. I can assure you that the bonus proposed to be given is richly deserved.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who retired, was re-elected a director. Mr. P. S. Kharegat was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 500, including fee for taking stock at the mills. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for the services they had rendered to the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

I.—Tent-pegging by half sections. (Horses or ponies).
II.—Jumping competition for horses.
III.—Bare-backed Spiral Race.
IV.—"Ladies' nomination—Mathematical Stakes." Gentlemen to ride a given course to nominator carrying a mathematical question in an envelope, which he must hand to nominator. Competitor first past the post with correct answer to win.
V.—Bare-backed Trotting Race. (Horses or ponies). Should any competitor's mount "break," he must stop and turn round before proceeding.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered. At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT NAGPUR.

A PUBLIC meeting for the purpose of awarding certificates and prizes to the students of the first grade Middle School of the Anjuman-e-Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur, was held in the Training Institution on Friday, the 23rd ultimo, when among others the following gentlemen were also present: Mr. M. A. N. Hydari, Assistant Accountant-General, late of Bombay, and now of Bengal, and life president of the Anjuman., Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Saheb, grandson of his Highness the late Azim Jah Bahadur, first Prince of Arcot, Rao Bahadur Bhargow Rao. Judge, Small Causes Court, Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Patwardhan, retired Judge, Small Causes Court, Mr. Bezanji Dadabhoy Metha, manager, Empress Mills, Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, Government Advocate, Mr. C. V. Nayudu, barrister-at-law, Mr. M. D. Rutnaparki, Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C. P., Rai Bahadur U. C. Chuckerbutty, Chief Superintendent Comptroller's Office, C. P., Mr. A. Vasudeo, Examiner of Local Accounts, C. P., Mr. Syed Zakir Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan, pleader, president of the Anjuman. Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan opened the proceedings by requesting Mr. M. A. N. Hydari to preside.

Mr. M. A. Hakkani, the late Head Master and now Professor of Persian in the Hislop College, then, with the permission of the president, read the annual report for the year 1896-97, stating the good progress that the school had made.

After the report was adopted, Mr. Muhammad Wazeer Khan Fyza recited a poem in Urdu in which he compared the former exalted position of the Musalmans to that of the fallen state of their posterity in the present age so far as learning and education are concerned, and asked the Muslims of the present century to shake off their lethargy and to give their children proper education.

Then Mr. M. A. Hakkani, in a few English verses which he had composed for the occasion, pointed out similar defects existing in the present Mahomedan generation, at the end of which he also advised the Muslims to be ever active and industrious, quoting at the same time the most prominent example of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in establishing that noble institution the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Muslims.

Mr. M. A. N. Hydari distributed certificates to the students of the Middle School and Upper Primary classes who had passed their examinations last year. This was followed by the awarding of prizes to all the deserving students of the various classes, and when this was over the chairman delivered the following address :—

It is now almost exactly eight years since I left this city, and ever since that time it has been my earnest longing to revisit it and renew my acquaintance, I might say friendship, with its kind and hospitable people. Wherever I have been—and I have now out of business or pleasure visited almost all the principal cities of India—I have always when asked as to which place I liked best, named your picturesque city, my first love, where I, a mere youth of eighteen, was first initiated in the ways of the great unknown world under such wise and kind guidance. Alas, that so many of these wise and kind guides should now be no more. I look around me in vain in this gathering for the commanding figure of Mr. Narainswamy, for the venerable presence of Appa Sahib Buti, for the ever smiling face of Mr. Rambhaji Rao Mahadik, and for the kind and thoughtful look of Dr. Ghose. They are all gone, leaving behind to us, let us console ourselves with thinking, a rich legacy in the example of their lives. It behoves me also on this occasion to lament and sympathise with the loss the Mussalman community of these provinces has sustained by the consecutive and the untimely death of three of its official members, gentlemen whom I had not the privilege of knowing personally but who from all accounts were loyal, devoted, and honest public servants and all good men and true. While therefore there are these elements of sorrow in my meeting you this evening they are inevitable, and I must express my great pleasure in seeing still those that are left behind. And now I must congratulate the members and Managing Committee of the Anjuman-e-Hami-e-Islam for the great, I may say splendid, progress they have been able to achieve in these eight years. When I first came out here I met a body of men, mostly young, not rich in the means of this world, but rich in a far rarer and much more valuable possession, enthusiasm and energy for a noble cause—that of advancement of their less fortunate brethren. They started work by devoting their leisure hours, won after hard office work—for they were mostly clerks—in teaching and lecturing, and in such ways sowing the seed of progress in a community which at that time was the most backward of all the Mussalman communities in the important towns of India. They were soon joined by almost all the leading Mussalmans of Nagpur, and we gradually consolidated ourselves into a strong, well-organized association. With organization came development and progress, and from a staggering night class of half-a-dozen boys there grew up the strong and vigorous school of over 175 boys, the very satisfactory report of which you have adopted to-day. Well, gentlemen, I think we may congratulate ourselves on this achievement but what we should be more thankful for is the indication it gives the existance of that spirit of self-sacrifice and earnestness, which alone is the true germ of all national feeling conspiring to national greatness I have often felt that it is to the growth of this spirit embodied in institutions like the present, of spontaneous growth, conducted by the people for the people with no other object than to elevate the people, that we must look to the future regeneration of India, especially, mark you, if they have for this object not only the educational advancement of one-half only of its population, but also the education and emancipation of the other, and I think more important half, as with it lie the destinies of the former half during its earlier stage of existence, so as in fact to make the women of India better, healthier, and wiser mothers. With this hope therefore and with the prayer that the young students to whom I have had the pleasure of handing over their certificates and prizes all turn out—I cannot say distinguished citizens—at any rate, good and useful citizens, which it is within the power of every one of them to be, and with the earnest wish that long may this institution flourish and give an opportunity like the present to men much worthier than myself to record their gratification at its continued success and not distant expansion into a school for boys and girls. I conclude, thanking you all most heartily for the honour you have done me in asking to preside this evening. (Loud Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan, warmly seconded by Mr. C. V. Nayudu, and unanimously carried with loud acclamations. Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan also heartily thanked all the guests of the evening on behalf of the Anjuman.

The meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of garlands and pan to those present.

NATIVE CAVALRY AT MESSRS. DICKINSON AND CO.'S MILLS.

THE native officers who were in England to represent India at the Jubilee having expressed a desire to see a paper mill at work, an invitation was given to them by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ld., to visit their mills, which are perhaps the finest in England. The invitation was cordially accepted, and the visit came off on Wednesday 7th July. The party started at 9-40 a.m. from Euston in private saloon carriages, Mr. G. A. J. Rothney, secretary to Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ld., being in attendance. At Willesden, Captain Wemyss, one of the directors joined the company and a pleasant journey was made to Watford, where the party left the train. At Watford, Mr. Lewis Evans and Mr. Smith were waiting with a long line of open carriages.

A detachment of the County Mounted Police escorted the party to Croxley Mill. The roads were prettily decorated with flags and flowers, and as the party drew up in the Croxley Yard the Fire Brigade formed a guard of honor and Mr. Little received the guests as they alighted. A tour of the mills was then made. Most of the machines were running on paper for India, so that familiar names greeted the guests at every turn. The Tub sizing house as usual created much interest, the hundreds of fans revolving in their drums forming a great attraction. After inspecting the Croxley Mills the party walked along the canal bank across the bridge and through Mr. Little's wood and gardens to the lawn where a sumptuous tiffin was spread under a tent. The tables were decorated with magnificent flowers and everything that thought could suggest and money purchased was provided. The Croxley band played during tiffin, during which a pleasing incident occurred. Mr. Little's son, a charming little boy in a Highland costume came in and was introduced to the native officers who all received the "chota saheb" in that charming kindly way the natives of India always show to little children.

After tiffin the party drove off for Apsley, the whole of Croxley Green turning out to welcome them. At Apsley Mr. Ling and Mr. Millwood were in attendance and as the guests alighted each was presented with a little button-hole of roses after the regular Indian custom. Then came the tour of the mills which was got through with creditable punctuality, although at times it was difficult to get some of the officers along, as here and there some machine would take their fancy, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be induced to leave it. Amongst the items which created the greatest interest were the long lines of the Dickinson envelope machines dressed as evenly as troops on parade, the Bonneric machines, the wire stitching machines and the multi-colour and embossing machines. The printing of the little Allsopp labels, first a red hand followed by an oval, then another oval and then the body color filled in, the whole making the complete label proved an irresistible attraction. The Stock rooms too were beautifully arranged, huge columns of paper being built up in the national colors red, white and blue at the main gangways; while in the Despatch Department and on the canal boats loading cases marked Bombay, Calcutta and Madras met the eye at every turn. After the inspection of the mill the party drove into the cricket field where light refreshments were served, and while the Apsley band played a selection of martial airs the Hash Fire Brigade galloped in with their engine and manual, the men's brazen helmets flashing in the sun and in two or three minutes four streams of water shot high in the air which exhibition gained the hearty applause of the native officers. Then to the carriages again and off to the station to the strains of "God Save the Queen," all the officers at the salute until the last notes died away.

At the station, where there was a margin of 10 or 15 minutes, a local photographer took several groups, and then the party was carried back to town in the private saloon carriages. Colonel Gordon thanked the firm on behalf of the Native officers, saying they had spent a most delightful day and been entertained royally. As to the Native officers themselves they were delightful, and at a time like the present when we hear of riots at Calcutta and murders at Poona it is a pleasure to do honor to these loyal and gallant officers who form the strength and backbone of India and on whom England can always rely. The visit proved in every way a great success. Mr. Smith, manager of Croxley Mills, and Mr. Ling, manager of Apsley, had everything in the most perfect order. There was not a rag or a speck of dust about the place and everybody present felt proud of the mills as well as of the gallant visitors.

HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA CHRIST CHURCH.

THE present paper, being the fourteenth of the series, deals with Christ Church at Byculla :—

When the Society's schools were resolved upon for moving from the Fort to the country, strong objections were raised on the ground of there being no church in such remote parts of the city; and the Society had after the location of their Schools at Byculla, to maintain specially constructed cars drawn by bullocks, to take the school children for divine services to the Chathedral in the Fort. In 1833, a proposal, to which the Bombay Education Society was a principal party, was made to construct a church in Byculla in the school compound, the Society agreeing to give the ground and a Donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the fund for its erection. The Government accepted the proposal, gave a donation of Rs. 20,000, and some iron pillars left over from the Town Hall work. The balance was raised by public subscriptions, most of the gentry subscribing for pews for themselves. The cost of the buildings was about Rs. 60,000. The Bombay Educational Society were to get accommodation for 300 seats for the school children in return for their donation, to whom a gallery was allotted. In consenting to permit the church to be erected in their compound and making a large donation towards its erection, the Society were actuated by a desire for economy as the vicinity of the Church to the School would save the carriage of the children to the Fort, as well as acquiring the services of a Chaplain, whom the Government was sure to nominate to the accuracy of the Church, as Superintendent of the School residing in the neighbourhood. No Trust deed was made when the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta, in 1838, but the affairs of the Church were managed for some years by some members elected from the congregation as Church Trustees, one of the trustees being appointed by the Bombay Education Society as a trustee on their behalf. The original subscribers of Rs. 500 and upwards were allotted seats and pews in proportion to their donations and most of them on their retirement from India made over their shares or proprietary rights to the Bombay Education Society, which the church recognised. Among them William Newnham, R. Cogan, C. Norris, J. Wedderburn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dr. Smythan, E. C. Morgan, Sir J. J. Awdry, W. P. Peet, James Farish, Dr. Morehead, and Lord Bishop Carr were the gentlemen who bestowed their pews to the Society. These seats were all let, and the pew rents collected every year to the amount of about Rs. 500, were paid over to the Society until the year 1864. They represented 13½ shares of 27 seats. When carriage sheds were erected the Society paid about Rs. 1,200 for certain number of carriage stands and one was left to them by Dr. Sheppie. After 1864 no pew rents had been received by the Society, the trustees of the Church alleging want of funds for Church expenses. In 1868 arrangements were entered into between the Church trustees and the Society to provide better accommodation for the School children, and with this object the gallery was extended at the cost of the Society, and some space at the end of the Church was allotted, in which seats were arranged also at the expense of the Society for accommodating some of the children, on the Society giving up their right to the shares bestowed upon them by the benevolence of several gentlemen and agreeing to pay Rs. 460 per annum as pew rent for the extra accommodation. In 1878 a proper deed was, through the good offices of the Lord Bishop, executed, vesting the buildings, with the ground on which it stands in freehold in certain persons as Trustees. It has no compound, but it has been arranged that in certain events a portion of the compound will be hereafter allotted to the Church. The Government have also granted some small patches of land on Clare Road, outside the compound of the Society's schools absolutely to the Church trustees, with the object of securing the Church from being surrounded by objectionable buildings, as well as light and air, due quiet and free access to the Church.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST A TRUSTEE.

MAHOMED NATHUBHAI VS. KASSUM GULAB BY HIS HEIRS.

THIS was an application against the orders of Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Broach, and Rao Saheb Javerilal L. Thakore, Subordinate Judge of Broach, in suits Nos. 293 and 398 of 1896, respectively. Mr. P. P. Khare (for Mr. G. M. Tripathi) appeared for the applicant, Mahomed, the original plaintiff. A person receiving subscriptions from the members of his community for building a Dargah, in pursuance of a resolution come to at a meeting of the community, holds them in the capacity of a trustee, and a suit in respect thereof would lie in a Subordinate, and not a Small Cause Court.

The facts of the case out of which the present application arose might be briefly stated as follows:—At a meeting held in November 1889 by the Mahomedan Vepari (trading) Panchayat of the Katpore Market at Broach, it was resolved that a subscription be raised to build a Dehera (temple) over the Dargah of Pir Latifsha at Broach, together with a bungalow near it. The subscriptions were to be collected by one Kassam Gulab and were to be paid by him as soon as the building work was commenced. In consequence of this arrangement Kassam collected contributions up to August 1892, which amounted to Rs. 368-10-11 and then died. The Panchayat having entrusted the building work to plaintiff, the latter asked defendants, the sons and heirs of the deceased Kassam, in February 1895, for payment of the said amount, but was put off from time to time under divers pretexts. The Panchayat upon this authorized plaintiff to bring a suit. Plaintiff accordingly presented his plaint in the Court of Small Causes at Broach to recover the said amount from defendants. The Court returned the plaint to be presented to the proper Court, holding that the suit related to a trust, and that under Article 48 of Schedule II. of the Provincial Small Cause Court's Act, IX. of 1887, a Court of Small Causes had no jurisdiction to entertain it. Plaintiff thereupon filed his suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach, who held that the suit fell within the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Broach and returned it to the plaintiff, observing:—"The suit so far as I understand is for money had and received by the deceased Kassam for plaintiff's use. The deceased was not a trustee and no trust, so far as he was concerned, was created between him and the Panchayat who appointed him to receive daily subscriptions from certain shop-keepers. If there was any trust created, it was by the persons who paid subscriptions, between them and the Panchayat and the Panchyat would be their trustees. In my opinion the deceased was so far as the work of receiving daily subscriptions was concerned, an agent employed by the Punchayat and a banker or depositee as regards the money received by him." Plaintiff thereupon presented this application to the High Court. Sir Charles Farran, in giving the Court's decision, said:—We think that Kassum Gulab after receiving the subscriptions from the subscribers (who could not reclaim their subscriptions) held their amount in the capacity of a trustee for the community for the purpose of expending it upon the Dargah, and that the Subordinate Judge, and not the Small Cause Court, ought to have entertained the suit. We, therefore, direct that the Subordinate Judge do accept the plaint and dispose of the suit. The plaintiff should amend his plaint by suing (with the permission of the Court) on behalf of the community under Section 30, Civil Procedure Code.

THE *London Argus* publishes an illustration of Mr. Chamberlain's birthplace, 188, The Grove, Camberwell, with the following remarks:—"In the Grove, too, was born Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The house is now numbered 188, but formerly it was known as No. 3, Grove-Hill-terrace. The Colonial Secretary's father, who bore the same name, was a busy and influential man in the City, prominently identified among other things, with the Cordwainer's Company, of which he became master in due course. Some time ago the gentleman who now directs our Colonial policy with such marked ability, called at his birthplace with one of his sons, to whom he pointed out, in the garden, two trees that he had planted when a boy. Young Joseph went to a preparatory school in The Grove, kept by the Misses Pace, one of whem is, we are informed, still living. When Mr. Chamberlain was about ten years old his father removed to Highbury-place, Islington, and later still the family went to Birmingham."

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Royal West Kent Regiment and the Buffs, who are ordered to Malakand, will receive ammunition carrying the special Dum-Dum bullet.

A SEVERE outbreak of enteric fever in epidemic form is reported from Cherat. Up to date one officer and fifty men, two women, and a child have been admitted to hospital, and there have been fifteen fatal cases. The origin of the outbreak has not been traced.

COLONEL JERARD, now on special duty in the Adjutant-General's Department, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General (additional) at Army Headquarters when Major Sherston proceeds on leave next week.

A POINT of great importance to the Bar was decided in the Calcutta High Court on Thursday, relating to the practice of certain Courts of striking off cases in which learned counsel fail to appear at the required moment. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy declined to hear the Advocate-General on this ground. "I must tell your lordships plainly," remarked the Advocate-General, "that if any such hard and fast rules are laid down I shall cease to practise in this Court." Mr. O'Kinealy: "I can't help that."

IN forwarding Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co.'s report on the recent attack on the Alliance Jute Mills during the riots, the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association press on the attention of Government the urgency of substituting military police in towns along the Hughli, urging that in spite of a considerable increase in the police since 1895 riots have increased, and it has repeatedly been shown that the existing police cannot cope with them. Suggestions are also made regarding the delegation of magisterial powers to the managers of the more important mills, and the separation of the mills and immediately contiguous areas into district Municipalities.

AN account of the circumstances which led to the arrest of Maulvi Hidayat Russool on a charge of seditious language is published. One of the notable expressions said to have been used by this preacher in addressing his co-religionists was that "if it had not been for the forbearance of the Sultan, the ribs of the old woman would have been broken long ago." The word alleged to have been applied to Her Majesty, *burhiya*, which has the signification of "crone" or "beldame," is so obviously insulting, that it is to be hoped for his own sake that the maulvi will be able to disprove the use of it.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to have reinforced the garrison of Khost, the district lying between the Kurram and Tochi Valleys. Three troops of cavalry, a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry have been ordered there. His Highness may think it desirable to have more troops on this section of his eastern frontier while the Government of India are engaged in dealing with the Waziris. Various rumours are current at Peshawar as to Abdur Rahman's attitude towards the Mada Khel and their supporters. On the one hand he is reported to have been greatly enraged with two mullahs who spoke up for them; on the other he is said to have received a deputation of ten Waziri headmen and to have given them a number of rifles. In all probability both stories are untrue, but they may be noted as showing how keen is the interest shown on the frontier as to the attitude of the Amir whenever a tribe assumes a hostile attitude towards the Indian authorities.

IT may be remembered that the Amir, some little time ago, directed all provincial and district governors to send to Kabul every Akhundzada, mullah or priest of note, as His Highness wished to consult them in important matters. This gathering duly took place and much popular interest was exerted in it, as it was believed that some important declaration was to be made. Abdul Rahman, however, disappointed both the priests and the people. The mullahs were simply exhorted to carry out their duties with energy and to instruct their followers as to the necessity of always being prepared for *ghaza* or religious war. They were further ordered to make out lists of all the men selected for service in case of such a war, the ratio being 1 in 8 in each village. There is nothing new in all this, but the Amir is evidently anxious to have as a reserve to his regular army a large body of men who will be immediately available for service should occasion arise.

AFTER a break in the rains of over ten days a heavy downpour occurred on Thursday afternoon and continued steadily for about four hours. The result of the sudden prolonged rain was to flood a large part of Calcutta, which for some hours presented a remarkable appearance. At the north-west corner of Dalhousie Square the water covered the pavements and rose to a considerable height on the steps of the houses. Old Court House Street and Government Place were converted into canals, through which garis ploughed like steamlaunches and foot passengers waded knee-deep. The east corner of Hastings Street was deeply flooded, and at this point the water had penetrated into the private entrance hall of the Delhi Bank. It was impossible for people in the offices and houses in this part of the town to make their way dry-shod to their garis. The only chance lay in being carried along the centre of the streets. On the maidan all the ditches were filled, while wide lagoons spread out in unexpected places, covering a large area of the maidan. All tanks were swollen to a level with their banks, and in many places overflowed. Narrow streets were knee-deep in water, and vehicular traffic was partially suspended.

A FEW years ago a syndicate was formed in Calcutta to purchase Hastings House for about Rs. 65,000, with the idea of laying out the land in building plots, but the latter part of the scheme was not realised. Meanwhile two claimants to the property have started up, who claim not only Hastings House, but Belvedere, the Judge's Court, and other vast properties, valued at several crores of rupees. One of the claimants has started for England to search the records at home, while the other has just obtained from the records of the High Court copies of long accounts, as far back as the beginning of the present century, relating to the Alipur estate of Charles and Julius Imhoff, with the object of constituting a suit which will take rank easily as one of the biggest that has ever arisen in Calcutta.

THE High Court of the N.-W. Provinces on Thursday decided upon the admission of four pleaders to the rank of Advocates, the gentlemen selected being Messrs. Sagan Prasad of Agra, E. F. C. Greenway of Cawnpore, S. G. Read of Gorakhpur, and P. Ball of Agra. Hitherto this preferment has only been conferred on pleaders and vakils practising in the Court itself. The present batch of selections shows that the High Court also keeps a watchful eye on the mofussil bar, and that it is as solicitous to raise the standard of the profession by holding out encouragements to merit and honourable conduct, as by severity towards malpractices. The gentlemen chosen are all well-known local practitioners with reputations which have well stood the test of time, Mr. Sagan, the senior, having been enrolled in 1867, and Mr. Ball, the junior, in 1877.

IT would be foolish to waste much sympathy on the silly people who are fleeced by professional money-lenders, and whose woes are being investigated by a committee of the House of Commons (says the *World*). For they have been warned by columns of writing in the Press that the money-lender—in the words of Isaac Gordon—does not lend money; he sells it. Nevertheless, the pathos of the inquiry is relieved by an occasional flash of humour. For example, a certain lady borrowed money of this same Isaac Gordon, to be repaid in instalments. Falling behind in these, she resorted to another usurer—call him Smith—and borrowed money wherewith to pay Gordon. The same thing happened again, and she had recourse to Brown for supplies, and settled up with Smith. Then she reached the Bankruptcy Court. And not till then did she discover that she had been borrowing all the time of Gordon—under various names—in order to pay Gordon. The curious thing is that Gordon is well within the law all the time. He comes of a race which knows the true relation between the law and the profits.

THE regulations as to flogging in prisons which, answering Mr. J. A. Pease, the Home Secretary and the Under-Secretary for War have promised, are calculated to reduce very considerably the number of these punishments. At present an average of 1,600 floggings per annum take place in the local and convict prisons of the United Kingdom, and out of these no less than 1,500 take place in England. In the military prisons the average is 670 per annum, and neither in the military nor in the civil prisons is the person flogged ever allowed anything better than a secret trial. It may be noted that Mr. Pease had his attention called to the system of flogging in prison by the adventures of the convict Almond, who, escaping from Carlisle gaol last Christmas, was recaptured in Sunderland and punished for his escape with thirty-five lashes.

THE White Rose, as a badge of burlesque treason, appears to have retired from business in favour of the Red Carnation, says the *World*, and the announcement is made of a new "Jacobite Association," which is to be known by the name of the later emblem. The programme of the "Red Carnation Society" presents a really diverting blend of the High Toryism of the beginning of the eighteenth century with the Ultra-Radicalism of the end of the nineteenth. Its great fault is that it is a trifle too ambitious. Its first item, "the restoration to the Throne of the elder and exiled branch of the Royal Family," will probably take the Red Carnationists all their time to put through; but when they have dealt with the usurping Hanoverian dynasty, they propose to go on to Home Rule "all round," nationalisation of railway and mines, State regulation of hours and wages of labour, and a few other small reforms of a similar character. In this association of the idea of a Stuart restoration with that of the triumph of the "social revolution" there is a great deal more humour than is usually to be found in these crazy manifestoes.

M. FAURE will sail from Cherbourg on Aug. 18 on the man-of-war Dupuy-de-Lome, and will land at Cronstadt on the morning of the 23rd. The official programme of his visit has not yet been arranged between the French and Russian Governments, but (says our Paris Correspondent) its outline may be given as follows: On the 23rd the Emperor Nicholas, in an Admiral's uniform, wearing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, will meet M. Felix Faure at Cronstadt. The President and the Czar will hold a review of the Russian Baltic squadron. The President will take the Imperial train to Peterhof. His apartments will be in the restored left wing of the Bolshoi Dvoretz (Great Palace). A gala dinner will be given in the evening. On the 24th, after an official reception at Peterhof, M. Faure will take lunch with the Czar at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, dining at Peterhof. A gala performance will follow. On the 25th M. Faure will attend a "lunch" given by the leading French residents in St. Petersburg, and will be present at a reception by the Municipality. A dinner and ball will follow. On the 26th a military review will be held at Krasnoe Szelo and a military dejeuner. The Czar after dining with M. Faure at Peterhof will accompany him to the Dupuy-de-Lome which will immediately weigh anchor.

A CORRESPONDENT says he has seen the leaf of papyrus on which the Logia, or Sayings of Christ, that are arousing so much curiosity, have been preserved. It is claimed that this is the earliest Christian document, being presumably a century earlier than any existing M S. of the Gospels. The writing—uncials—is very clear, and the leaf is numbered page 11. On one side the surface is damaged, but, on the whole, the page, which measures 5¾ inches by 3¾ inches, is in a remarkable state of preservation. Directly Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt found the papyrus its value was guessed by the chance reading of a single word, and it has been most jealously guarded. Indeed, had I been able to decipher the old Greek, I do not suppose I should have been shown the treasure.

A FREE fight among a crew on board a wrecking vessel came near causing the death of a diver, on June 4, near Beach Haven, N. J. The captain of the vessel put on his leaden boots and his diver's suit to go down to examine the position of a wrecked vessel. He had scarcely reached bottom and commenced his work, when a dispute arose on deck. One of the sailors objected to an assumption of authority on the part of the mate whom the captain had placed in command while he was absent. The two men roundly abused each other, and eventually came to blows. The sympathies of the crew were divided, and while some took the part of the mate, others defended the sailor. Soon all of the crew were engaged in the fight and even the man who was working the pump which kept the submerged captain supplied with air took a hand in the struggle. He was fighting as fiercely as the others, when the situation of the captain dawned on his mind. He called on the crew to leave off fighting and help him to draw the captain to the surface. They, too, realised the consequences of their inattention to duty, and the unfortunate man was drawn up. He was in a critical condition, and for some time it was feared that life was extinct. They divested him of his diving suit and worked over him for over an hour before he recovered consciousness. They say that he was neglected for only a few minutes, but to the captain gasping for breath at the bottom of the sea, it seemed like an age that he suffered through the cessation of the pumping.

THE great number of Anglican Prelates—upwards of two hundred—who are taking part in the Lambeth Conference, now in session, may render it of interest to know that before the war of the American Independence the American Episcopalians who were connected with the English Church were never suffered to have a Bishop amongst them, but remained under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The rite of confirmation was unknown, and every candidate for ordination was obliged to travel to England. Out of fifty-two candidates who came from America for ordination in 1767, ten died on the voyage. At length, after the United States had been declared independent, Dr. Seabury was ordained Bishop of Connecticut by the Primus and Bishop of Scotland, the Prelates of the English Church having refused to consecrate him.

THE Portrait Gallery, with Autographs of "Notables of Britain," just issued from the office of "The Review of Reviews," contains several interesting mottoes, sayings, &c. Not the least interesting is the following note by Sir W. H. White, the maker of the modern fleet recently gathered at Spithead:—It is not possible to put this autograph into the form you suggest; because there is no saying, quotation, or passage that has been most helpful to me in times of stress. Such times are familiar enough to me, as they must be to everyone who has to bear heavy responsibilities. At such times my attitude commonly resembles that which every shipbuilder must assume when the launch of a ship is taking place. It is always an anxious moment when the ship is released, and the shipbuilder can do nothing but watch her progress down the ways. But if he is assured that in the arrangements for the launch no pains have been spared—that every precaution which experience could suggest has been taken—then he can watch the vessel's movements with the least possible anxiety. This is the spirit in which I endeavour to do my work, taking full precautions, sparing no effort to attain success, and then waiting results, prepared to renew the struggle if immediate success is not obtained.

A SERIOUS accident, resulting in considerable loss of life, occurred at the berths, Kidderpore Docks, last Monday evening. The steamer Benvorlich was taking in coals for Colombo, and a large number of coolies were conveying the coal in baskets from the Docks across the staging or gangway planks to the vessel. After most of the officials had left this vessel continued working, when suddenly while about 40 coolies were upon the plank their weight caused it to give way in the centre. A few managed to scramble back, but the remainder, some 37 in number, were thrown into the water. Coolies on the bank as well as the crew of the vessel made every effort to save those in the water, and succeeded in bringing to the shore five men, who were sent to the hospital in consequence of their injuries. By next morning two bodies were found floating, and were removed to the Morgue. 37 baskets were also found floating indicating that this number of coolies fell into the water, and that more than two may have met their death, as no one was seen to swim back to the shore.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dwarka, Captain J.C. Tice which arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, experienced moderate weather to Diu Head, thence to twenty miles from Bombay strong monsoon and high sea and then moderate weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·400	Calm	7	106·6	75·1	88	1·76	5·66	−2·85
Sirsa	29·378	SSE	18	95·3	75·3	89	1·13	5·42	−1·07
Delhi	29·415	Calm	4	94·7	78·9	81	0·21	7·5[illegible]	−4·98
Agra	29·410	NW	4	97·5	79·9	87	0·32	18·23	+1·19
Cawnpore	29·428	SSW	4	93·8	77·1	87	...	5·03	...
Allahabad	29·435	WSW	6	86·1	77·3	91	0·20	14·95	−3·00
Jhansi	29·451	WSW	1	91·1	76·2	79	0·30	14·14	−3·35
Jacobabad	29·246	SE	9	110·3	85·5	67	..	1·20	−0·20
Karachi	29·349	W	17	94·3	82·5	79	...	3·77	−0·22
Jeypore	29·431	WSW	5	100·1	79·4	80	...	6·08	−5·78
Ajmere	29·420	W	8	92·9	78·6	85	0·01	8·25	−1·32
Deesa	29·435	SW	19	91·8	78·0	93	0·33	9·52	−3·63
Ahmedabad	29·457	SW	4	91·2	78·1	86	2·91	13·68	...
Bhuj	29·438	SW	22	90·5	79·9	88	0·05	4·38	−4·49
Rajkot	29·490	WSW	21	88·9	77·6	89	0·10	12·37	−5·23
Ghadechi	29·510	WSW	15	87·6	77·3	91	0·03	7·85	..
Veraval	29·495	WSW	26	83·0	79·3	88	0·04	6·00	
Neemuch	29·485	SW	10	89·8	74·6	85	0·06	15·63	+1·47
Indore	29·544	SSW	6	87·2	73·1	91	0·23	11·19	−4·11
Saugor	29·482	WSW	5	84·2	73·1	85	...	19·27	−3·33
Jubbulpore	29·517	WSW	4	88·4	74·6	93	1·75	17·78	−12·12
Hoshangabad	29·532	SW	7	87·3	76·2	91	0·56	20·50	−5·29
Khandwa	29·562	NW	12	90·7	77·6	86	0·07	8·23	−6·64
Raipur	29·552	WSW	12	84·8	[illegible]	94	0·28	12·94	−12·35
Nagpur	29·569	Calm	10	85·3	75·1	95	0·57	17·51	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·565	WSW	9	87·4	74·3	84	0·16	8·43	[illegible]
Akola	29·585	WSW	8	88·0	74·2	93	1·21	10·58	−5·70
Surat	29·522	SW	12	82·0	77·1	95	1·86	14·11	−14·29
Malegaon	29·565	WSW	18	88·9	74·1	78	...	6·32	−2·93
Bombay	29·621	WSW	17	84·9	79·8	86	0·13	44·59	−7·05
Poona	29·623	WSW	23	85·0	72·4	79	0·04	8·14	−3·46
Ahmednagar	29·633	WSW	20	85·8	72·4	73	...	3·10	...
Aurangabad	29·613	SSW	10	85·8	71·2	78	0·19	8·01	...
Sholapur	29·651	WSW	20	92·2	74·5	65	..	4·96	−4·34
Ratnagiri	29·673	WSW	11	84·4	77·9	89	0·11	96·37	+19·58
Belgaum	29·686	WSW	32	76·2	68·3	73	1·04	21·88	−1·08
Goa	29·699	WNW	15	84·0	77·4	91	1·34	67·95	...
Karwar	29·917	WSW	14	83·2	76·5	84	0·48	95·35	+19·14
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	3	84·5	75·4	84	0·93	96·35	+25·23
Calicut	29·780	NW	5	79·2	74·0	93	0·51	93·86	+31·29
Cochin	29·802	SW	4	87·3	75·1	90	0·29	65·97	+16·05
Bangalore	29·779	SW	12	79·2	65·8	90	0·37	4·91	−3·13
Secunderabad	29·630	W	15	87·2	72·4	72	0·0[illegible]	10·19	−1·56
Masulipatam	29·636	WNW	11	90·6	79·1	78	...	5·27	−5·96
Bellary	29·694	W	8	91·2	75·7	58	...	2·85	−0·87
Cuddapah	29·715	NW	G	95·2	79·0	75	..	5·03	−2·28
Madras	[illegible]	W	9	97·5	82·0	67	...	5·58	−0·40
Coimbatore	29·783	S	4	83·9	70·3	89	...	6·05	+3·39
Trichinopoly	29·732	W	9	100·2	79·3	59	...	2·88	−0·21
Negapatam	29·736	W	9	100·1	79·8	70	...	0·03	−3·98
Colombo	29·797	W	8	87·0	78·5	85	0·10	16·25	+3·47
Aden	29·563	SW	13	91·4	80·3	69	...	0·62	+0·61

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·02 (45·70); G. T. H.=0·05 (44·72); St. G. H.=0·05 (46·57); C. P.=0·13 (44·39).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Karachi, Bhuj, Veraval, Saugor and Calicut, a brisk rise at Lahore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Veraval, 24 at Neemuch and 22 at Bhuj. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are locally large in some few cases, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (2·91"), over an inch at Surat (1·86") Lahore, (1·76"), Jubbulpore (1·75"), Akola (1·21"), Sirsa (1·13") and Belgaum (1·04"), light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Indore, Hoshangabad, Kandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore, and a few drops at Colombo, Secunderabad, Neemuch, Veraval, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Bhuj and Ajmere. Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail over nearly the whole country."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

SATURDAY. Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Central and West Punjab but fallen elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Upper Sind, highest in Malabar and the difference is abnormally large. A small local depression is shown over Central Bengal. Calms and light south-west winds are reported in the Gangetic plain and an irregular cyclonic circulation prevails in Bengal, but elsewhere wind directions are normal. Monsoon is strong at the head of the Bay and Kathiawar but below average on the Bombay coast. Mean temperature exceeds the average in the Peninsula and part of North-West India, but is below the average elsewhere. The greatest abnormal excess is seven degrees at Jeypur. The greatest abnormal deficiency is six degrees at Ludhiana, the highest maximum is hundred and eleven at Peshawar. Rainfall is light or *nil* in the Centre and West Punjab, Bombay, Deccan, Sind, Rajputana and the greater part of Madras. Elsewhere the rainfall has been general. The principal amounts are over five inches at Dehradun, and Akyab, over four at Umballa, over three at Chittagong and Meerut, over two at Jessore, Mymensingh, Mussoorie, Chakrata and Ahmedabad, over one at Narayanganj, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Dinajpur, Bahraich, Bareilly, Sirsa, Lahore, Simla, Mercara, Belgaum, Surat, Akola, Pachmarhi, Jubulpur, and Mount Abu.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplan'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	44	47	44	67	46	48	44	07
Saturday, July 31	0	00	0	05	0	07	0	45
Sunday, Aug. 1	5	50	0	00	0	37	0	08
Total	44	97	44	72	46	92	44	60
Total fall to 1st Aug. 1896.	66	99	66	31	71	69	65	21
Total fall to 1st Aug. 1895.	42	37	34	48	35	52	36	13

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Previously registered	7	12	7	23	10	45
Thursday, July 29	1	17	0	15	0	00
Total	8	29	7	38	10	45

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	67	63
Friday, July 30	3	43
Total	71	06
Total fall to 30th July, 1896	91	34

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	104	74
Thursday, July 29	5	36
Total	110	10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·619
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	77·7
General Directions of wind *	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	429
Fall of Rain	0·45
Total fall during month	33·11
" " year	44·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 31.

10 p.m.	81·6

SUNDAY.—AUGUST 1.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	83·0
6 p.m.	82·6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 5. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

REMEMBER our ANNUAL SALE still continues and several things are now offered at exceptionally low prices to clear the remaining stock. Go to SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Rs. 100,000, on mortgage of Large-Going Trade Concern in Bombay, full investigation granted, Rs. 50,000 required by August 23, remainder by September 10th 1897. Moderate interest with percentage of profits, full security given. Apply by letter "COSMOS," care of Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND, & NOBLE, Solicitors, Bombay.

MEDICAL.—WANTED, a doubly qualified MEDICAL MAN, as an assistant, from Novr. next for Rangoon. Preference given to a Parsi who is unmarried. Salary Rs. 250. With a house and pony free. Applications with photo to be sent to N. N. PARAKH, 52, Barr Street, Rangoon.

WANTED, influential, energetic and experienced CANVASSING AGENTS, for a Life Assurance Office. Apply to 99 B. B., care of this Paper.

ALL the remaining stock of our Standard Crockery are offered 25 per cent. discount on Usual Price from TO-DAY to enable public to replace broken pieces from SHROFF BROTHERS.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "89A," care of this Paper.

STORY and Clark's Organ of all kinds Ornamental and Plain, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

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And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

PART I of the Second of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1896-97 will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August (TO-MORROW), commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT:—Anglo Saxon.—Historical and Literary Development (500-1100 A.D.)
LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.
The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st July, 1897.

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	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt....	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
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One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills to the extent of 3 lakhs were made on Calcutta in London yesterday at 1s. 3 1-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 13-16d.

The price of Consols was unchanged at 113. Indian Sterling Loan declined ½ per cent. to 118½, and Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 to £63 3-16. Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·10 fcs., and French Rentes at 104¾. Discount on Short London Bills at three months' sight was quoted at ⅞ per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at six months' sight at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher at 26⅞d. per oz., and in New York ⅜ cent, at 57 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

Further Indian Council Bills were allotted to-day, amounting to 3 lakhs, on Bombay, at 1s. 3 5-32d. No change is reported in financial quotations, except a falling off of ⅜d. in Bar Silver at 26 5-8d. per oz., the price of the metal and demand Exchange on London both being unaltered in New York.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm in tone last evening, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 bales Surats; Imports *nil.* Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher at 4 9-32d. per lb. In American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-64d. for July-August deliveries, 1-32d. for August-September, and 1-64d. for November-December, at 4 5-32d., 4 3-32d., and 3 27-32d. per lb., respectively. The market will not re-open until Tuesday. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

The total Sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 56,000 bales or 4,000 bales less than in the preceding week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 51,000 bales. The week's Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 9,000 bales; and the total Stock decreased by 53,000 bales, standing yesterday at 721,000 bales.

In New York the prices of Cotton were unchanged yesterday, at 8 cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, 7·58 cents for August Futures, and 7·06 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

To-day August Futures advanced 6 points to 7·64 cents per lb., and December 2 points to 7·08 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,360,000 bales, compared with 8,350,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

There has been absolutely nothing doing to-day in our local Cotton market, which is lifeless. Prices for ready delivery are unchanged, but for forward they are Re. 1 lower, all round; no business, however, is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,781	bales.
Wheat	1,974	cwt.
Linseed	1,685	"
Rapeseed	35,511	"
Poppyseed	998	"
Castorseed	1,112	"
Rice	6,533	"

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Very few Mercantile Bills were offering, but re-sales were in the market, and rates remained very steady, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 1-4d.	"
Francs "	1·60	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 100 9-16 for both Money and Account, rates declined in a quiet market to 100¼ in both positions, for 3½ per Cents, at which they closed, with 94 3-4 quoted for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some fluctuation in prices to-day, showing an advance of Rs. 25 in Morarji Goculdas, Rs. 10 in Western India, Rs. 5 in Southern Mahratta, and Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Coorla, Rs. 20 in Ripon, Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay and Colaba, and Rs. 5 each in Hindustan and China. Commercial Bank are Rs. 3 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1/2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 7/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	56,000	bales.
" Surats	500	"
" Imports of cotton	9,000	"
" Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	721,000	"
" " Surats	24,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here, for Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here this afternoon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 28th July 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 24th July 1897 ..	3,336,000
Balance to be remitted from 25th July 1897 to 31st March 1898	9,664,000

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—3 cases stationary, Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy; 50 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—150 boxes soap, Abdoolally Ebrahim; 200 hogsheads ale, etc, Charles Phillimore and Co.

Locksley Hall s—8 cases chemicals, Mahomedbhoy Jamaloodin.

FROM LONDON.

Candia s—14 cases provision, K N Curranee and Co; 3 cases writing papers, B D Motiwalla and Co; 11 cases varnish, Nuzerali Samsoodin and Co; 5 cases medicine, C Nathoo and Co.

Britannia s—6 cases portwine, D Dadabhoy.

Peninsular s—10 cases cheese, 5 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—8 crates earthenware, Sallay Mahomed Fazell.

FROM ANTWERP.

Candia s—4 cases cutlery, Ahmed Hajee Hassam and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Britannia s—1 case chemicals, W H Nebel and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—8 bales paper, E Dawoodbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Bruce, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Connich, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Loralai.

Angelo, Capt, Bengal, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bo, 23rd R W F, on duty, from Aden.

Cockburn, Lt, Bo, 23rd R W F, on duty, from Aden.

Magrath, Capt, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Magrath, Capt. Punjab, 1st Sikhs, to rejoin Regt, to Tochi.

JULY 31.

Brotherhood, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Angelo, Capt, Bengal, 9th Lancers, on duty to Umballa.

Adams, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to Rangoon.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th July 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,494	35,114	...	1,620	103	...
Goods	81,425	51,289	30,136	...	75,703	...
Other earnings	2,343	2,553	...	210	359	...
Total for week	1,17,262	88,956	28,306	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	2,86,336	2,10,171	..	...	76,165	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LITTON—July 26, at Upper Ali Topoo Swapur, S. Coorg, the wife of Marshal W. Litton, Shanivarsante, N. Coorg, of a son.

MARTIN—July 26, at Devikulam, North Travancore, the wife of W. D. Martin, of a daughter.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SHAWE—June 18, at Sea, Major R. B. Shawe, 2nd-in-Command, 16th Lucknow Regiment, aged 39 years 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1897.

THE arrest of two individuals in Poona for reasons of State without cause assigned and without any question of charge or trial has come upon many people as a great surprise. In some quarters the existence of such a power was more than doubted, and in others it has been confidently asserted that the Regulation under which it was effected is quite obsolete. Others have maintained that the arrest was made under a statute of William IV., "passed before the Queen came upon the throne," and confidently declared that now that its existence on the statute book has been brought to light, that Act of Parliament must be forthwith repealed or at all events so modified that its provisions can never be used again to interfere with the liberty of the subjects. There is some excuse for these misconceptions. A very learned Chief Justice, who was law incorporate, refused to believe that the Government has the power to issue of its own motion a warrant to arrest and imprison a man, not accused of any crime, to attach his property and keep him in durance for any length of years, or indeed while the sun and moon shall endure. He had never heard of such a law or regulation, and could not conceive the possibility of its existence. But it does exist nevertheless, and what is more it is by no means obsolete. It has not been suffered to rust in disuse. It is known on the other side of India as Bengal Regulation III. of 1818, the parent of the Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827, passed by the Governor-in-Council on the 1st January in that year. It consists of two chapters, the first laying down rules for the apprehension and confinement of State prisoners, and the second rules for the attachment of lands for reasons of State. The preamble is so ample and definite that it explains the scope and object of the regulation more clearly than the rules. "Whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that in every case of the nature herein referred to the measures adopted should emanate immediately from the Governor-in-Council; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zemindars, talukdars, and others situated within the zillas subordinate to Bombay should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding—the following rules have therefore been enacted to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose."

This recital of the very comprehensive purposes which the regulation is intended to fulfil gives the first place to the maintenance of alliances with foreign Powers, by which, presumably, we are to understand that means must be provided to enable the Government to deal with persons engaged in plotting on British territory against friendly States. The preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to the protection of the British Government comes next in order, the object being to guard against the possibility of Jameson raids against Native States being organised by ambitious individuals with the intention of utilising British territory as a "jumping-off ground" against the feudatories of the Paramount Power. The precedence given to the interests of our foreign allies and the protected States imparts an altruistic character to the Regulation which deserves recognition, occurring as it does in an Act of the Bengal and Bombay Legislative Councils in the earlier decades of the century. The British Parliament allowed many subsequent decades to roll by before passing the Foreign Enlistment Act; and Lord Palmerston's famous Conspiracy to Murder Bill intended to prevent the recurrence of plots in England to murder friendly sovereigns was contumeliously rejected on the ground that it had been suggested by the Ministers of Napoleon III. The Regulation would have rendered those measures quite unnecessary. The desire to protect the interests of allies and dependent princes having been given precedence, the necessity of providing for the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion claimed attention. For reasons of State, power is taken to "occasionally place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any immediate judicial proceedings," or when if such grounds exist—and these are very important amplifications—judicial proceedings may be inadvisable or improper. The rules prescribed in Chapter I. provide for the apprehension and confinement of "individuals as State prisoners," a designation which shows that such detenus are not to be regarded as in the category of suspected criminals. They are arrested for reasons of State, and are for the time being State prisoners. The first rule lays down the procedure to be observed in the arrest. When for any of the reasons stated in the preamble the Governor-in-Council deems it advisable to place an individual under restraint—"without any immediate view," to a prosecution—he may cause such an individual to be apprehended and detained as a State prisoner in any fortress, jail, or other place within the zillas subordinate to Bombay. The form of the warrant is prescribed; it has to be signed by the Secretary to Government. An allowance for maintenance of the prisoner is to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council with due regard to the prisoner's habits and rank in society.

Other rules provide for half-yearly reports to Government on the conduct, the health, and the comfort of the State prisoner in order that the Governor-in-Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified. The Magistrate of the district or other public officer is to visit the prisoner at stated periods, and report to Government regarding his health and treatment. The officer to whose custody he is entrusted is required to report to Government whether the degree of confinement to which he is subjected appears liable to injure his health and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate for the supply of his own wants and those of his family according to their rank in life. The prisoner may forward representations to the Governor at any time. Chapter II. lays down the rule for the attachment of lands for reasons of State, and for removing such attachment. Whenever the Governor-in-Council may judge it necessary to attach the estates of any person the grounds on which the resolution to do so may have been adopted, are to be communicated to the civil authorities of the district in which the lands or estates are situated. The lands attached are to be managed by the officers of the Revenue Department. While under attachment they cannot be sold without the consent of Government and the proprietor. When the Government decide that the attachment may cease to operate, the accounts are to be adjusted and the profits from the estates which may have accumulated during the attachment are to be made over to the proprietor. It will be observed that no limit to the period of detention of a State prisoner or of the attachment of his estate is prescribed by the Act. The discretion of the Governor-in-Council alone sets the limit in either case. The Regulation undoubtedly places a very formidable power over persons and property in the hands of the Government. It has had a place in the laws of India for seventy years, and in that time there appears to have been no recorded instance of its abuse. So seldom has it been used that it has been commonly supposed to be obsolete. This is, however, by no means the case. It has been put in execution from time to time to nip conspiracy in the bud, and it is undoubtedly as much part of the law of the land as any in the statute book. In a country such as India the existence of such power for use in exceptional cases is essential to the safety of the State and the security of the people. In the opinion of Macaulay, and those who agreed with him, the existence of this power warranted and made practicable the experiment of according the liberty of the Press to the Natives of India. They held that with such ample means of repression of seditious writings the State would have nothing to fear of possible abuses of whatever measure of freedom it was deemed advisable to confer. From this point of view, Regulation XXV. of 1827 may be regarded as the palladium of the freedom of the Press in India. It reduces to legal form, and surrounds with restrictions and safeguards Frederick the Great's maxim that people might say what they pleased, provided it was understood that he was to do as he pleased, which, of course, meant that if they said what they ought not, he would clap them into a fortress. Prince Napoleon, at a later period, expressed the same idea, in the formula: Every liberty is possible with cannon in the streets.

Now that two members of the Natu family have been arrested and deported for disloyalty, it is interesting to recall the circumstances under which the family gained not only the good opinion of the British Government, but also a substantial dower in the shape of real property. The villages were given to Balajipant Natu nearly eighty years ago, because it was mainly through him that Mountstuart Elphinstone learned of the intrigues of Bajirao, the ninth Peishwa, prior to the battle of Kirkee. While professing great regard for the British Power, Bajirao organised a league against it. After the treaty of Poona the wily Maratha invited the Political Agent of the Deccan, Sir John Malcolm, to visit him. Sir John accepted the invitation, and when they met Bajirao complained of his crippled state under the treaty of Poona, and declared his longing to renew his friendship with the British. Sir John told him that if this was so he should collect troops and aid in the suppression of the Pindharis by sending a contingent to the aid of the British. Bajirao seeing in this proposal a chance to avenge his wrongs, cordially agreed, and spoke with such apparent candour that Sir John went back to the Poona Resident and told him that in his opinion the Peishwa would become a firm ally if he was allowed to raise troops to help the British Power. Mr. Elphinstone knew more of the Peishwa Chief than Sir John. He told the latter that if Bajirao was allowed to raise troops he would become not a fast ally, but an open enemy. He did not, however, take it upon himself to strongly oppose a scheme which was looked upon with such approval by the Political Agent, and accordingly Bajirao was allowed to collect as strong an army as he could get together. As Elphinstone's biographer says: "It was Malcolm's weakness to rely on that address to which he had owed some of his success in life, and the confidence of successive Governor-Generals; but on this occasion he was no match for the Mahratta prince." Bajirao gave to his chief adviser a crore of rupees to raise the army. Forts were repaired, levies of Bhil and other hill tribes were arranged, and missions sent to Bhonsla, Sindhia, and Holkar. But there was one part of the scheme kept in his own hands, and that was the corruption of British troops and officers and the projected murder of Mr. Elphinstone, towards whom he secretly entertained an inveterate hatred. Making known his plan to a British servant, named Yashwantrao Ghorpade, who was at this time in disgrace with the Resident, Bajirao induced him to undertake to bring over the British officers, and advanced him half-a-lakh of rupees for the purpose. The plot was in the hatching when Balajipant Natu—and also Yashvantrao himself—made known to Mr. Elphinstone what was in the air. This enabled the Resident to send for the help of General Smith's light battalion. What next happened is well known to all students of Indian history. Partly owing to the dilatoriness of the Peishwa at the critical moment when all was ready for his troops to attack the British, the re-inforcement led by General Smith came in time for the great victory of Kirkee to be achieved. It is significant of the changes wrought by the whirligig of time that the representatives of a house to whom the British owed so much eighty years ago should to-day be under arrest and their estates attached for disloyalty. Balajipant Natu was handsomely rewarded for the valuable service he rendered to the British Government on that occasion.

THE denunciation of the Commercial treaty with the German Zollverein and the Kingdom of Belgium, was rendered inevitable by the reduction of the Canadian duties on British manufactures, thus conferring preferential treatment on Great Britain. The most favoured nation clause of the existing Commercial treaties stood in the way of the preferential treatment of Great Britain by her own colonies, and there was nothing to be done but to bring the Commercial treaties to an end at the end of the stipulated year's notice. Those treaties were seen to stand in the way of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of an Imperial Zollverein to give the Mother Country and Colonies reciprocal advantages over foreign competitors. The action of the Canadian Dominion has precipitated matters, and the Commercial treaties will be got rid of. But it does not necessarily follow that the grandiose conception of a British Empire Trade League which the present Colonial Secretary adopted as his own, will be realised off-hand. Sir W. Laurier, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, who is the author of the recent tariff concession, has emphatically declared that the abandonment of her Free Trade policy by Great Britain would be "a great mistake," and would be of little avail to the Colonies. The restriction of the British Foreign trade which would be the natural consequence of such a course would, in his opinion, reduce the purchasing power of England, the chief customer of the Colonies. Besides, the latter, which look to their customs receipts for the revenue wherewith to pay their way, could not afford to make the large concessions to British manufacturers which a regime of reciprocity would involve. The step, in his opinion, would be reactionary, at the time when Canada is feeling her way towards free trade, and New South Wales has recounted her protectionist creed. Many obstacles of a very serious kind stand in the way of a British Empire Customs Union.

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegram from London, Professor Gokhale has withdrawn the statements he made in England with regard to alleged outrages by British soldiers in Poona. Sir William Wedderburn, it appears, has expressed deep regret that he had helped to give currency to unfounded charges against British soldiers engaged in combating the plague in Poona. Regret is certainly natural and becoming in such a case. But why did Sir William Wedderburn, a man of ripe experience, who has been one of the Judges in the High Court, give currency to defamatory statements of the gravest character without taking any step whatever to verify them? There was nothing to exempt him from the obligation incumbent on a member of Parliament to ask Professor Gokhale how it had come to pass that crimes of such atrocity could be committed in the open day in Poona without the aggrieved bringing them to the notice of the authorities and claiming redress, and that it should be left to a Professor six thousand miles away to "draw attention to the matter." Sir William Wedderburn is so prone to believe ill of his countrymen that he accepts without hesitation the vilest and most improbable stories to their detriment. The marvel is that the honourable member for Banff has not gravely informed the House of Commons that the patients in the Bombay hospitals were deliberately murdered by the surgeons in charge to fulfil an order from London for 100,000 "black livers," exacted as an expiation of the insult to the Queen's Statue, blackened with pitch just before the outbreak of plague in this City. That statement was far more widely circulated—and what is more, much more devoutly believed in Bombay—than the cock-and-bull story that Native women were outraged with impunity by soldiers on plague duty in Poona.

INTENSE interest was manifested on Saturday in the further hearing of the charge of sedition against the Hon'ble B. G. Tilak and K. M. Bal in respect to articles which appeared in the "Kesari" of June 15th last. The road leading to the court was thronged with hundreds of people from early in the forenoon until long after the proceedings were over. An application by Mr. D. Davar, who appeared for Mr. Tilak, to be allowed to take away the impounded list of subscribers until Monday, in order that a copy of the same might be made, was opposed by the Public Prosecutor, but was ultimately acceded to by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Evidence was given by a clerk in the Police Commissioner's Office of the receipt of the "Kesari" of June 15th by post. A clerk in the Poona Post Office, who was evidently very nervous at the thought of having to give evidence in such a case, deposed to the "Kesari" being sent through the post at privileged rates each week. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of the Poona Police, produced the books and documents that had been seized at the "Kesari" office. The books were looked through by the witness, who stated that 536 copies of the issue came to Bombay. This part of the evidence was very tedious, and interest flagged somewhat while one book after another was being searched. Mr. Nicholson, having asked for an adjournment until Monday (to-day), Mr. Davar applied for bail to be granted, urging that his Worship should act on the principle that the accused was innocent until he had been proved guilty. They were prepared to offer bail to the extent of two lakhs. Mr. Slater refused to grant bail, on the ground that it might prejudice the case for the prosecution. The hearing was then adjourned until to-day at noon.

No. 14 British Field Hospital has been ordered to mobilise, and will be despatched immediately as soon as it is ready, and was expected to leave on Sunday for Rawal pindi. Two ward orderlies, one from 21st and the other from 22nd Bombay Infantry, respectively were to have been sent to Mian Mir on Saturday.

A POSTAL NOTICE says that the mails from Madras missed connection at Raichore, and were therefore not received yesterday.

THE Court of Appeal on July 12, dismissed the appeal of Colonel Mitchell in the case of "Mitchell vs. Knox." This was an appeal from an order of Baron Pollock striking out of the list Colonel Mitchell's claim against the War Office for certain moneys, which he alleged he was entitled to on his retirement from service in the Royal Engineers.

A PATHETIC story is being investigated by the judicial authorities of Paris. Four years ago (says the *Daily Chronicle*) Prince Duong-Chakr, son-and-heir of Norodom, King of Cambodia, was seized in France for some indiscreet remarks on Colonial policy and relegated to Algeria. His wife, not being included in the sentence, stayed in Paris, and took up her quarters with a M. and Mme. Bance, in a villa at Courbevoie. She entrusted to her host for safe custody a coffer said to contain jewellery of the value of £4000. The Colonial Office becoming cognisant of this transaction, requested M. Bance to give up the deposit, but he replied that he held it as security for the lady's board and lodging. A civil suit followed, and on an order being made to hand over the casket, M. Bance and the jewels vanished, the empty receptacle only being restored.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has opened an office at the Church House Westminster, for work in connection with his diocese. He has appointed Miss Grace Murray as secretary and treasurer. There is at this office a collection of books on Indian subjects for reference, maps, and lantern slides, which can be borrowed.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MALEVOLENT FABRICATIONS.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN APOLOGISES.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. Wedderburn explained that in view of Mr. Gokhale's withdrawal of his statements he begged to express his deep regret that he had aided to give currency to the unfounded charges against British soldiers in Poona.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Four hundred of the Welsh Fusiliers have left Malta for Crete.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

JULY 31.

The *Times* states that the Ambassadors have been instructed to adhere to the German proposal for foreign control over Greek finances.

AUG. 1.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have completed the drafting of the peace preliminaries.

The Sultan's Irade authorising its signature is expected to be issued immediately.

TROUBLE WITH THE ALBANIANS.

The Albanians continue raiding on the Servian frontier, and have attacked the blockhouses and retired after fighting.

The Ambassadors of the Powers have decided to make representations in the matter to the Porte.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

JULY 31.

Great Britain has denounced the Commercial Treaty with the German Zollverein which has been in operation since 1865. The Treaty, therefore, expires in one year's time.

The denunciation of the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein was the result of the reduction of the Canadian Tariff whereby British goods receive preferential treatment.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Simultaneously with the denunciation of the old Treaty with Germany, Great Britain proposed to open negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty.

OUR COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

AUG. 1.

The Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium has also been denounced.

LATER.

Great Britain has also proposed a new Commercial Treaty with Belgium.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SILESIA.

Prussian Silesia has been devastated by floods, which are the most disastrous of the century, and have resulted in the loss of many lives.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SIAM IN LONDON.

JULY 31.

The King of Siam arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and was received with a royal salute from the warships, and welcomed by the Duke of York on board the Royal Yacht.

On arrival in London his Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge, and a guard-of-honour was at the station, whence he was escorted by a troop of Life Guards to Buckingham Palace.

THE KING OF SIAM AT HARROW.

AUG. 1.

The King of Siam yesterday drove down to Harrow and visited his son and nephew.

BEHRING SEA CONFERENCE.

Great Britain has agreed to a Conference on the Behring Sea question to meet at Washington in the autumn.

CRICKET NEWS.

In the cricket match between Gloucester and Yorkshire, the latter team was beaten by 140 runs.

THE MAILS.

JULY 30.

The Bombay mai[illegible]th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterd[illegible]

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

TWO YEARS FOR THE RINGLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Mr. Wheeler, Special Joint Magistrate of Alipore, delivered judgment, this morning, in the case in which the second batch of rioters consisting of five men, are charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt.

The ringleader was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other four to eighteen months.

In passing sentence the magistrate said the riot cannot but be regarded as a serious one, from the design shown in carrying it through with bodies of men marching from other parts to be reinforced by others on the spot. The determined nature of the attack and the large numbers engaged as well as the absence of reasonable motive and all the circumstances of the riot marked it as exceptional. The attack on the pumping station seemed to have been conceived in a spirit of sheer lawlessness, for which it is not pretended there was the slightest justification. That greater injury to life and property did not result was due rather to the fact of the besieged party having a gun, than to any action on the part of the mob.

The trial of the first batch of seventy-four prisoners, which is not yet concluded, will be resumed next week.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

General Egerton with a strong force has reconnoitred as far as Dotoi in the Tochi Valley.

The village was found deserted but some of the enemy were observed on adjacent hills and fired at at long range but they dispersed on a shell being fired at them. They first attracted attention by flashing the heliographs they had captured at Maizar.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

It is now decided that the 11th Field Battery next cold season goes to Ferozepore; the 25th to Bangalore; and the 52nd to Jubbulpore.

QUIET AT JHALLAWAR.

THE FORCE REDUCED BY HALF.

All being quiet in Jhallawar, and the decision of the Government regarding a portion of the State accepted, the force at Jhalrapatan has been reduced by half, the remainder returning to Deoli

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HOTI MARDAN, AUG. 1.

The wire was again cut last night between Malakhand and Mardan.

Darghai and Chakdara are safe.

The latter place is short of supplies.

22nd Punjab Infantry passed through Mardan yesterday *en route* for the front.

The West Kent Regiment and the 7th Mountain Battery pass to-day.

The enemy's strength is estimated at 10 to 15 thousand.

They have lost heavily in the attacks against us.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

REINFORCEMENTS URGENTLY NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The wire has again been cut, and news later than sunset last night is not yet through from Malakhand.

It appears, however, that despite the heavy loss supposed to have been inflicted on the tribesmen on Thursday, a larger gathering than ever had assembled last night to attack the camp. It was impossible accordingly to send a reconnaissance as intended to Chakdara, where the two regiments under Colonel Reid, who were reported to have reached Malakhand, only got as far as Dargai, at the foot of the hill, some eight miles from camp, where they probably passed last night.

Colonel Sawyer, however, with the two Companies which previously composed the Dargai Garrison, pushed through, taking what ammunition they could carry with them. The Bengal Lancers have now been ordered up from Jhelum to strengthen the line of communication.

The name of Lieutenant Wynter, R.A., slightly wounded, is now added to the list of casualties in the attack on Malakhand camp on Thursday night.

Lieutenant Watling and Major Herbert, who were wounded on Monday night, are both on a fair way to recovery.

Mr. Pitman, despatched to take charge of the field telegraphs, should now have reached Malakhand.

Reliable reports from the North-West Frontier show that three sections of the Bonerwahls, namely, the whole of the Salarzai and portions of the Gudalzai and Ashuzai, have risen and joined the Swatis.

The wounded men who returned from the fight have been found in Ashuzai villages. So this news is probably correct.

Altogether the Bonerwahls number some seventeen thousand fighting men and their joining against us not only increases the number to be disposed of at Malakhand, but may give trouble in British territory along the eighty miles of the Usuzai and Hazara border.

A transport officer, named Baker, about whose safety some anxiety was felt, got safely into Chakdara before the wires were cut.

The fact that the telegraph is now interrupted on this side of Dargai, looks as if that station had been included in the attack last night.

With two regiments there, however, the tribesmen must have met with a warm reception.

AUG. 1.

Malakhand was again attacked on Friday night, but the tribesmen came on less desperately and were beaten off. Dargai was not attacked, and on Saturday morning Colonel Reid and a column got through safely to Malakband. No news of Chakdara had arrived up to late last night, but there is no reason to suppose it is not continuing to hold out.

LATER.

There was only stray firing at Malakhand last night, and Friday's casualties are said to be trifling, but the enemy is concentrating at Chakdara, which is in straits for ammunition and supplies. There is no cause for anxiety, however, as there are plenty of horses for food, and for the fort, which is impregnable to tribal attack.

Colonel Meiklejohn is making another attempt to relieve it, but the troops are much exhausted.

The first of General Blood's supports should arrive at Malakhand to-night.

Owing to the concentration of the enemy, another brigade is ordered.

THE TROOPS FROM POONA.

POONA, JULY 31.

No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, left Poona, to-day, for Nowshera to join the force under Sir Binden Blood. A Company numbering 200 non-commissioned officers and men with 108 mules and eight horses was inspected, early this morning, by Major-General Duncan, Commanding Poona District. It was under the command of Captain Baddeley. The General was much pleased with the smartness of the men in being ready for the field in no time. The General wished them a safe return.

The other officers who proceed with the Company are Lieutenants Tonge, Jervais and Rundle. The latter is attached from Bombay. Lieutenant Byron has been appointed to the staff of General Jefferies, Commanding the 2nd Brigade, Malakhand Field Force.

The Poona Commissariat Department received orders to send immediately a large number of mules. 303 mules were accordingly sent, this morning, with 150 drivers and twenty-four followers.

AUG. 1.

Two special trains with 303 mules and 140 followers left, to-day, for Nowshera. The entraining of mules took a great deal of trouble. An enormous quantity of fodder has been supplied by the Forest Department from the Honorable Mr. Shuttleworth. The operations were supervised by Colonel Barclay, Chief Commissariat Officer, and the mules were under the charge of Sergeants Barrett and Ogorman.

POLO IN POONA.

Six polo matches were played off yesterday, before a large gathering of spectators, Lady Sandhurst being present.

Major Heir, R.A., met with an accident. His pony missed its footing, and fell down, the pony lying almost on top of him. Fortunately the pony did not roll over. He had a few bruises and a bad ankle.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN POONA.

A public meeting of Mahomedans was held yesterday, at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Hafiz-e-Hookuk, Deccan, Sardar Mustafa Saheb Kadir presiding. About 800 Mahomedans had assembled.

The president, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, which was held regarding the plague petition sent to Parliament, signed by the late president of the Association without any authority.

The Mahomedans who were present at the meeting, without a single dissentient voice, said they had no cause whatever to complain of the Poona Plague Committee's operations, which were carried on with the least inconvenience to them, and with every regard to their feelings for purdah, religious places, and other matters.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The Poona City Municipality had asked for a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Bombay Government for repairing roads; which the Government declined.

At the Municipal meeting, held yesterday, Mr. Lamb's letter regarding charges of the punitive police force to be treated as ordinary, the Government charges and recoveries to be made hereafter, was read and carried.

A DISTRESSING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 1.

A distressing accident occurred, on Friday, on the G. I. P. Line, near Raichore station. Private Parkes, Staffordshire Regiment, who was returning from Sialkote to Wellington, tumbled out of a third-class compartment of a passenger train, which was travelling at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

There was apparently nobody in the carriage with Parkes, as nothing was known of the accident till he was discovered by a lady in an up mail train five hours later stretched on an embankment.

On the train being stopped, the young man was picked up unconscious and conveyed to Wadi Junction, whence he was brought here for treatment last evening. He is lying now in the Military Hospital in a dangerous condition, with his body completely paralysed and his back broken. Parkes had arrived only recently in the country.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. MUNICIPAL C. C.

THE eleven which represented the Gymkhana in this match on Saturday was anything but a representative one and was not nearly strong enough to defeat the Municipal team. At the call of time the latter eleven was two runs behind the Gymkhana score with only five wickets down. An extension of time was asked for and granted, thus enabling the Municipal representatives to win. Just one word on the point of extending the time in cricket matches—if a team has played a really forcing game and endeavoured to win the match by all means extend the time to enable them to win when it is a practical certainty for them, but when an eleven goes in with over two hours to make 118 in and each man contents himself with trying to improve his average instead of forcing the game a bit, such a team deserves to be robbed of a victory. Of the five Municipal men who batted on Saturday there was only one, viz., Du Boulay, who made the slightest attempt to score fast. The Gymkhana batted first, Hall and Ward facing the bowling of Kaka and Chonker. With the score at 20 Ward ran himself out very foolishly. Cheetham took his place, but before he could score was caught in the slips by Daruwalla. 2 for 23. Captain Ward followed, but only added one to the score when he was well held by the same man. Chamier who followed made things somewhat livlier, and he and Hall kept the field busy. With the score at 53, Hall put one up in the slips and had to retire with 32 to his credit. Stephens joined Chamier, and the score gradually rose, the former batsman putting in several good strokes. With his score at 14 Stephens put one up and had to go back to the tent. 5 for 72. Pechey was the best man, but never seemed at home and was well stumped before he could do much towards increasing the score. Major Longe who followed was clean-bowled with the first ball he received, and Adair who took his place suffered the same fate. Eight wickets for 83. Not a brilliant outlook. Doyle joined Chamier, who all this time had been playing a good game, but unfortunately immediately lost his services as Chonker clean-bowled him. His contribution of 28 was made by careful cricket and was of great service to his side. Marshall Reid was the last man in, and he and Doyle made quite the stand of the afternoon; both batsmen by hitting hard and running all they could took the score to 118, when Reid was bowled by Chamara, who was put on to try and effect a separation. The Municipal C. C. opened their innings with Kirtikar's and Guzdar, Ward and Cheetham being entrusted with the bowling. The former removed Kirtikars' leg stump in his third over, the score being only 12. Dadakar took his place but before anything could be added to the score Cheetham clean-bowled Gudzar. Daruwalla joined Dadakar and immediately opened his account by putting Ward away for four, and in that bowler's best over he scored three 4's in succession. Doyle relieved Ward after this and then began a period of the slowest cricket imaginable. Single after single was made, and with the score at 51 Cheetham secured Dadakar's wicket. The returning batsman had been at the wicket for close on an hour for his 9 runs. Chonker was the best man and he contented himself with keeping the ball out of his wicket and by putting Doyle away to leg for singles. With his score at 21 that bowler removed his middle stump and Chonker had to retire. 4 for 98. Du Boulay was the best man and immediately started forcing the game to try, and make the necessary runs before time was called. He made seven very quickly, but in trying to hit a straight one from Doyle lost his wicket. 5 for 110. Chamara took his place, and as there were only a few minutes to time and 9 runs were still required to beat the Gymkhana score, everyone looked forward to seeing Daruwalla force the pace, but he showed no inclination to do so and the Gymkhana at the call of time were still 2 runs to the good. An extention of time was asked for and given, and Daruwalla made a boundary hit off Doyle which won the game, the Municipality thus winning by 5 wickets. Daruwalla's contribution of 60 was a good exhibition of sound cricket, but his apparent unwillingness to force the game, nearly lost the match for his side. The following were the scores :—

GYMKHANA.

T H Hall, c Daruwalla, b Chonker	32
T G Ward, run out	9
H Cheetham, c Daruwalla, b Kaka	0
Capt T E D Ward, c Daruwalla, b Chonker	1
Capt Chamier, b Chonker	28
S B Stephens, c Wadia, b Chonker	14
R P Pechey, st Guzdar, b Kaka	1
Major Longe, b Kaka	0
W F Adair, b Kaka	0
T C Doyle, not out	13
M Reid, b Chamara	20
Total	118

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Kirtikar, b Ward	7
Guzdar, b Cheetham	4
Dadakar, b Cheetham	9
Daruwalla, not out	60
Chonkar, b Doyle	21
T H Du Boulay, b Doyle	7
Total for 5 wickets	121

Messrs. Wadia, Kaka, Brewin, and Chinoy did not bat.

ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Candia, Captain G. K. Wright, while leaving the Victoria Dock on Saturday by the midday tide to proceed to Japan, ran into the mud a short distance from the dock gates. The attention of the company's tugs Hireward and Timsah, which were anchored some distance off, having been drawn to the occurrence by distress signals, they quickly repaired to the scene of the accident. They tug Hireward was brought into requisition, and towed the Candia off from her perilous position. She then proceeded and anchored near the middle ground island. The propeller was examined in the stream, and it was found that a rope had been entangled in it. This was removed, and the steamer left her moorings yesterday morning and proceeded on her voyage.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was astonished to see that the Bandora Municipal Board on the motion of Mr. Chambers asked the Government to enable them to apply the rules and regulations framed for stamping out plague under Act III. of 1897 to cholera cases also. From the report of the meeting of the Board its Sanitary Committee failed to discharge its duties for months together, it scarcely met to perform its ordinary business for a pretty long time, and the insanitary condition of the town has helped to raise the rate of mortality, 83 deaths having occurred from cholera from the 1st of April to 25th of July. Now, 83 deaths from cholera make an average of 21 deaths a month. Looking to the population of the town, 21 deaths a month from cholera is not a matter serious enough to run to Government asking the power to apply the plague rules. Very probably many of these deaths occurred from diseases arising from insufficient food.

The plague was quite a new disease to India. It made rapid strides and broke out in such a serious form that Government was obliged by the Secretary of State to adopt the stringent measures advised by the Hongkong Doctors. The public and Government well know how useful these measures have been. When the Gatacre Committee entered on its duty the plague had already entered on its declining stage, and now whilst the Committee is still on duty the death-rate is rising. Admitting for the sake of argument that these measures were useful in suppressing the plague they were extraordinary and were intended to cope with the extraordinary catastrophe which had appeared in India. Cholera is a local disease in India; and in the nature of things, several deaths occur from cholera as every day from various other disease. The question is whether the sanitary measures hitherto adopted whenever cholera broke out in any local area were not sufficient to suppress the disease. Need we resort to the novel ways of Hongkong Doctors and needlessly hurt the religious susceptibilities and social habits of the people?

The Collector of Thana and the Government will do better to advise the Bandora Municipal Board to put its own shoulders to the wheel by looking sharply to the sanitation of the town which it has so long neglected, than give it powers which are reserved to cope with an extraordinary disease like the plague. I would advise the Bandora Municipality to appoint an able Sanitary Board to perform its duty not only at the desk but by going through the town to see to its sanitation. An able Sanitary Inspector is also needed if there be no capable officer to carry out the sanitary measures of the Board.—Yours, &c.,

PUBLIC OPINION.

LORD HARRIS ON CRICKET.

LORD HARRIS in the "Pall Mall Magazine's" sport of the month (August) thus discourses on his favorite game, making in the course of his remarks a kindly reference to the game as played in Bombay :—

In the debate last year on the motion in the House of Commons to adjourn over Derby Day his lordship writes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson suggested that if the House were to adjourn for the purpose of seeing the England v. Australia match it might be excusable, and that he might support such a motion, for he believed that hitherto cricket had been kept free from the betting and gambling element which has invaded so many of our sports and pastimes. That was a very great compliment to the game we love and admire, and ought to be gratefully appreciated by cricketers. It should help us, too, to maintain our resolve that the game shall be kept free from any such volume of betting as might lead to corruption or attempts at the corruption of cricketers. Time was, as Mr. Pycroft has told us, when the "legs" sat under the railings of the pavilion at Lord's, and the incorruptibility of prominent cricketers was questioned. We have passed through that phase, and we are determined it shall not recur. Personally I think we should go a step further and do all that is legitimate in the discouragement of prize giving. We have eliminated that from the highest grades of cricket competition; and if the elevens of England and Australia, and of Canada, and of the United States, and the Cape, and of the Provinces of India, are found to compete for the pure honour of winning, why should elevens of less prominence need to go pot hunting? And let those who are now wandering in the wilderness not despair of salvation, for I will confess to them that I have touched the accursed thing. It is almost forgotten now, but it is a fact, that in 1871 or 1872 the M.C.C., in a moment of aberration, presented a cup to be competed for by the counties. Whether it was due to their innate virtue, or to a suspicion that the M.C.C. might monopolise the gate money, I cannot say, but certain it is that all but two counties declined to compete. Only one match in the proposed tournament was played—viz., between Sussex and Kent—and I regret (on that occasion only) to say that I formed one of the Kent XI. Nothing was ever heard of the cup itself, and nothing more was done about the competition; and from that moment the bare but proud honour of competing for the championship has been sufficient to attract the best cricketers in England; and may it ever be sufficient to attract the best cricketers of the world to defend the honour of their country, or their county, and in time may it be sufficient to attract every cricketer to defend the honour of the club! Of course individuals will and must continue to be paid more or less for their services. Without that help many amateurs could not afford to undertake the expense of long journeys and sleeping away from home; and without it the professional element would collapse: changes which would most disastrously affect the game. There is a clear, easily distinguished difference between remunerating the individual for his labour, and offering to the side a prize to induce them to win. I have written and spoken on this point so often that I fear I am getting very prosy; but indeed I think there is need for watchfulness just now. A new phase is coming over the game. The "Saturday Afternoon Clubs" are becoming a power which may be able to compete, and successfully, with the counties in offering attractions to young cricketers.

A rumour went about last year that one of these clubs had offered one of our best cricketers such handsome terms that in order to retain his services his county club had to increase the remuneration the were giving him. So far no harm is done that I can see: every man has a perfect right to dispose of his prowess on the most advantageous terms, provided they are not dishonourable; and a working man is justified in trying to lay by something for the slice of ill-luck that, in such a hazardous game as cricket, is always possible. If the counties find that the Saturday clubs can tempt the best professionals away from county cricket, the counties will have to go one better. They will have to so arrange their county match system as to give the crowds, who want to look on at good cricket, and who are the cause of the affluence of the Saturday clubs, the opportunity of seeing good county cricket on the weekday on which those crowds take their holiday or half-holiday.

But what I am a little apprehensive of is the absence of tradition amongst the Saturday clubs. They possibly have not got, as the counties have, the traditional antipathy to prize-giving, and I dread lest they should be led into offering to competing elevens inducements to win. That is what I want every cricketer to try to prevent growing, or to eradicate if the noxious seed has managed to germinate.

Never in my recollection has the game been more popular or more respected; a greater proportion of the population seems to be able to take holiday, and to be able to afford to pay the gate-money. Pessimists tell me that the game is being undermined by golf. I remember their saying the same ten years ago, save that then the danger lay in lawn tennis. Well, croquet seems to have given lawn tennis the go-by; and I confess I am not afraid of promising young cricketers being tempted away by golf, though I daresay it will attract the others. I may be very blind, but it seems to me that cricket is becoming more popular, in its proper sense, every year: that every year it becomes more "the people's" summer game, and the enthusiasm for it presents a wider ring every year. The demands for visit from English elevens roll in on us from every quarter of the British Empire; whilst our cousins in Philadelphia are so assured of the good educational qualities of the game that last year they sent over here an eleven of schoolboys to see how the game is played by English boys, and to visit our great public schools. Those who have seen a Presidency *v.* Parsi match in the Maidan at Bombay, ten thousand natives of India looking on with the keenest interest at an English game, must recognise that there are qualities in the game of most especial merit. Or, to take another instance, look at the wide range of the sympathy displayed last year in W. G.'s marvellous performance. The whole nation seemed to rejoice that the greatest cricketer of any age had recovered his supremacy.

I doubt if cricket can ever be as popular as football. Naturally those who can only occasionally get a holiday prefer a game of which they are almost certain to see the termination, and which is full of incident and excitemet from start to finish; but in its claimer and more protracted style criket, I am sure, will continue to attract the patronage of the masses.

It will not only do that,—it will do something more: it will retain the respect of those who, whilst not cricketers themselves, and perhaps not comprehending why a mere game should evoke such wide-spread enthusiasm, nevertheless appreciate the immense value to the nation of a pastime which can be cited as an example, an almost solitary example, of the keenest competition without the attendant objection that gambling introduces, and with nothing but honour to induce the competitors to exert their utmost energy.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

IN continuation of Government Notification No. 409-Fam.—P., dated 22nd instant, the following Memorandum is published :—The rainfall during the week ending the 24th July was heavy in Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and good or moderate in fifteen talukas of Khandesh, ten of Satara, seven of Nasik, six of Ahmednagar, five of Sholapur, five of Poona, four unaffected and two affected talukas of Belgaum and one affected and two unaffected talukas of Dharwar. In two other talukas of Ahmednagar, two of Poona, one of Khandesh, two of Nasik, one of Bijapur, and one unaffected taluka of Dharwar the rainfall measured between half and three-quarters of an inch, while in the rest of the affected area it was less than half an inch. The week's rain has been timely and useful for reviving the withering crops and has enabled sowing operations to be resumed in many places where they were retarded. More rain is however urgently wanted, especially in the eastern talukas of the Deccan and Karnatak, where the total fall has been deficient.—The young crops are withering in three talukas of Bijapur, in which district the rainfall has been least. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Ahmednagar and Satara, and fallen in Poona and Khandesh, while they are almost stationary in the rest of the affected area.

The progress statement of relief measures the shows daily avrage numbers of relief workers and dependants have risen from 248,708 and 63,432, respectively, in the preceding week to 281,144 and 67,991 in the week under report. While therejis a decrease in the numbers of people on relief works in the districts of Nasik, Khandesh, and Satara, the numbers have increased in the other districts; the increase being particularly large in Bijapur (10,652) and Sholapur (8,809). The inclusion in the famine programme of three road works and two metal-collecting works in the Ahmednagar District has been sanctioned. The Jalgaon Municipality has applied for a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of water-works. Government are unable in existing circumstances to grant a loan of so large a sum, but they have directed that the portion of the work which it is necessary to commence for the purpose of famine relief should be carried out under Government agency, and if the Municipality hereafter arranges for the completion of the project, the expenditure incurred by Government will be debited to it as a loan without interest.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses during the week under report was 51,695 as compared with 52,779 in the preceding week. An allotment of Rs. 2,000 has been made for giving semi-gratuitous relief to such of the weavers in the Sholapur District as are incapable of gaining a livelihood on the ordinary relief works.

Additional assignments of Rs. 25,000 for takavi advances for land improvement and of Rs. 10,000 for similar advances for purchase of seed and cattle have been sanctioned for the Khandesh District.

THE POONA SEDITION.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. TILAK AND OTHERS.

THE ACCUSED AGAIN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

BAIL FOR TWO LAKHS REFUSED.

THE adjourned hearing of the charge of sedition, preferred against the Hon'ble Bal Gungadar Tilak and Keshav Mahadeo Bal, the proprietor and editor, and the printer of the "Kesari," respectively, was fixed for Saturday afternoon, at 2-30 p.m. But fully four hours before that time a crowd of native students and others had gathered in the precincts of the court to watch the arrival of legal gentlemen and others connected with the trial, and especially the accused, with whom it was clear a great many in the crowd were in sympathy. The throng grew as time went on, and both in and around the compound of the court many hundreds of people were standing waiting anxiously to see all that went on. Many of the students crowded into the building, but were not allowed to go upstairs into court. However, a great many did secure an entrance, and the court was crowded in every part. Good order prevailed both inside and out, excepting that a great shout, renewed again and again, went up from outside while the case was proceeding. It transpired that this was due to the police having ejected the seething mass of people from the court compound, where the crowd had continued to grow, and put them outside.

The information against the accused, both of whom were brought up in custody, was made by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government, and declared the passages in respect to which the charge was laid to be of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character, calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

The article in question appeared in the issue of the "Kesari" of June 15th last, and related to the Shri Shivaji celebration at Poona a few days previously. In the course of a speech made at the celebration, and reprinted in the "Kesari," Mr. Tilak said Shri Shivaji Maharaj murdered Afzulkhan from disinterested motives for the public good. "If thieves enter our houses, and we have not sufficient strength in our wrists to drive them out, we should without hesitation shut them up and burn them alive. God has not granted the Mlenchhas a copper plate to rule India. The Maharaja was not guilty of coveting what belonged to others, because he strove to drive them out. Do not circumscribe your vision like a frog in a well," he continued, "get out of the Penal Code, enter the sublime sphere of the Bhagvat Gita and consider the achievements of great men." The paper also contained a poem representing Shivaji waking from his sleep and lamenting the degradation which has come upon the people under British rule. Part of it is as follows :—

The cow, the foster mother of babes, when (their) mothers leave (them) behind, the mainstay of the agriculturists, the importer of strength to the many people, which I worshipped as my mother and protected more than my life, is taken daily to the slaughter-house and ruthlessly slaughtered (there). "He himself came running exactly within the line of fire of my gun! I thought (him to be) a bear!" Their spleens are daily enlarged. How do the white men escape by urging these groundless pleas! This great injustice seems to prevail in these days in the tribunal of justice. Could any man have dared to cast an improper glance at the wife of another? A thousand sharp swords would have leapt out of (their) scabbards instantly. How opportunities are availed of in railway carriages and women are dragged by the hand. You eunuchs! How do you brook this? Get that redressed! He is mad. Lift him up and send him at once on a pilgrimage. He is fond of pleasure. Deprive (him of his) powers, saying that it would be for a time only." This is the way in which royal families are being handled now. What misfortune has overtaken the land! How have all these kings become quite effeminate like those on the chess-board?

Mr. Sanders-Slater took his seat in the bench shortly after 2-30. On the dais alongside his Worship's chair were a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Tilak, who was brought in court by Inspectors Roberts and Wheatly, was looking pale and greatly agitated, and keenly followed the evidence. Both he and Bal were accommodated with seats. The letter gave one the impression of being merely a subordinate, who would per-sonally have very little knowledge of the significance or otherwise of articles in the newspaper, for which in the eye of the law he is jointly responsible with the proprietor and editor. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Harilal, Moola and Moola, represented the first accused, and Mr. Bodas, pleader, the second accused. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali sat on one side of Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Mirza Ali Baig on the other.

WANTED THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

At the outset Mr. Davar made an application. He stated that under a search warrant executed on Thursday, the effects of the printing press of the "Kesari" had been seized. The documents taken away included a list of subscribers to the paper, and the list was now in the hands of the police. He applied that the document might be given into their possession for a brief period, so that it might be copied, the solicitors undertaking to return the same on Monday morning. His object was this—the paper was to be issued on the following morning, and they would be unable to send it to their subscribers unless they could make a copy of the list. That would practically mean, as some would suggest, the actual gagging of the paper—and he was sure the learned Public Prosecutor would repudiate any suggestion that this was intended. The list might be signed top and bottom by his Worship, and should be returned without fail on Monday morning or on Sunday evening.

Mr. Nicholson: I object to anything in the possession of the court being taken from the court. I don't object to their copying it here.

Mr. Davar: How can we copy 7,000 names while the court is open?

Mr. Nicholson: That gives the circulation of the paper?

Mr. Davar: Yes; we are proud of it.

His Worship said that as the document had been put in, he could not see how it could be taken out again.

Mr. Davar: It will mean then that for the time being our paper is suspended.

Mr. Nicholson controverted this view, remarking that it would only mean that the issue of the paper would be delayed for perhaps a day.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Davar said there was only one list of subscribers and their only object was to obtain a copy.

His Worship said the application might be renewed when the court rose. This was accordingly done, and the application was acceded to. The list was handed over to the solicitors of the accused, who undertook to return it on Monday morning when the court opened.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Nicholson, on opening the case, read section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, under which the accused men were charged, and contended that the articles from the "Kesari" appended to the information came under the definition and not the exception to the section. He intimated that before he went any further into the case he would prove that the paper had been published; that Mr. Tilak was the proprietor and publisher; and that the paper of June 15th last had been received by post in Bombay. After this evidence had been given, he would read the articles complained of, and it would be for his Worship to consider whether they did not constitute the offence complained of in the section. The first piece of evidence he could produce was the certified copy of the declaration made under Act XXV. of 1867 to prove that Mr. Tilak was the publisher of the paper.

Mr. Nicholson then produced a copy of the declaration made in October 1887 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, to the effect that he was the publisher of the "Kesari."

EVIDENCE OF A BOMBAY SUBSCRIBER.

Dattraya Damodar Panandikar, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said: I reside at Girgaum Back Road. I am a clerk in the Police Commissioner's Office. I am a subscriber of the "Kesari" newspaper, which is printed at Poona. I have been a subscriber to that paper for the last three years. I produce the receipt for my subscription, including postage, for the present year.

Mr. Nicholson: I tender this receipt.

Mr. Davar: I object to it.

Mr. Nicholson: I tender it in corroboration of witness's evidence. It is signed by one Dutta for the manager.

Mr. Davar: It is not in form; its genuineness has not been proved.

Mr. Nicholson: Then let it be marked for identification.

Witness continued: On the 16th of June last I received and now produce the same copy of the "Kesari" of the 15th June. It bears the post-mark—Poona June 15, and Bombay June 16. It is addressed to me. I did not always receive the paper by post, but during the plague it was sent to me in this manner. In the ordinary course I received each issue of the paper from the press in Poona by post.

Mr. Nicholson: I tender the paper of June 15.

His Worship: Do you object to it, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: No.

Witness, continuing: I received the copy at the office of the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Davar: I take it, your Worship, that if the prosecution makes out a *prima facie* case you will commit my client for trial?

The Magistrate: I am bound to commit.

Mr. Davar: That is if a *prima facie* case is made out?

The Magistrate: Yes.

Mr. Davar: Then I decline to cross-examine the witness.

EVIDENCE OF THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, was then called and examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said: I am the complainant in this case. I have read the articles complained of in the *Kesari* of the 15th of June 1897, and have understood them.

Mr. Nicholson here read the English official translation of the articles complained of, which witness followed in the original. The articles were marked and put in as exhibits.

Witness said: These translations are substantially correct. The second article comes under the head of "Miscellaneous Topics."

Mr. Slater asked Mr. Nicholson why he had not put in the Government permission to prosecute.

Mr. Nicholson: I am going to produce it. I hand over the written sanction of Government to prosecute Mr. Tilak and Gokhale signed by the Secretary to Government. I also put in the sanction to prosecute Bal.

POSTAL CIRCULATION OF THE "KESARI."

Janardhan Krishna Kohoril, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said: I am a clerk in the Poona Post Office. The *Kesari* newspaper enjoys the privilege rates of postage to subscribers. It is necessary to obtain that privilege that a quarterly declaration should be made. I produce the declaration for the *Kesari* for the quarter ending 30th June. It is signed by K. M. Bal for manager. (The declaration was produced and marked for identification.) I have seen accused Bal in the *Kesari* office. I do not know his handwriting. I see the *Kesari* of the 15th. This paper passed through the Poona Post Office at privileged rates, as will be seen from the magenta stamp on the paper. The papers are brought in bundles to the Post office from the press. They bear no postage stamps but only postage marks. They are handed over to a clerk in the lump and then they are counted. When they are found correct they are stamped with the magenta stamp and despatched. There is a magenta stamp on the paper. It shows that it had been despatched in this manner. It bears also the post-mark of the Bombay Post Office.

Mr. Bodas: Will your Worship allow me to see the declaration of Bal?

Mr. Slater: Yes; it is only marked for identification.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. James Guider, Assistant Superintendent of the Poona Police, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said: I searched the *Arya Bhushan* Press on the 28th instant, by virtue of the search-warrant issued by this court (warrant produced). It is the press where the *Kesari* is printed. I found documents there showing the list of subscribers. I have brought them here, and I produce them. The seven books I produce are a register of names, while the wrapped-up bundle contains the addresses and names of subscribers which I found in the press. I made my search in the presence of certain persons. There are a great many names of Bombay subscribers.

Various books of account were here produced, and looked through by the witness, a process which occupied considerable time.

Mr. Davar: I hope Mr. Nicholson will follow the ordinary course by putting in the translation of his exhibits. (Laughter.) It is no use putting in a block of six books which your Worship cannot read. You might as well put in Mr. Tilak's pots and pans. Why encumber the records of the court.

Mr. Nicholson: But they are all relevant. I have a purpose in now putting them in.

Mr. Davar: It will serve the purpose the prosecution apparently has in view if they show that there is one subscriber in Bombay, so as to prove the jurisdiction of this court. Why encumber the records by putting in many books that are not necessary?

Mr. Nicholson: It is my purpose to show that there are many subscribers of the *Kesari* in Bombay.

The Magistrate: I suppose the defence will have no objection to the books being put in and marked for identification, as the books which were found during the search.

Mr. Davar: I do not object to that course, but I object to the books going in as Exhibits, which Mr. Nicholson might afterwards say are in the possession of the court and should not be taken away.

Eventually the books were put in as being found among the documents seized in prosecution of the search warrant and not as exhibits.

Witness continued: I found certain information in the distribution book, which I also seized in my search, showing how the issue of the 15th of June of the *Kesari* is distributed. That shows that 538 copies of that issue came to Bombay. I held a *panch* of five men when I searched the office, the accused Bal being also present. I took a list of the documents found, and it was signed by the five witnesses. I searched the press premises again on the 30th. I found account books relating to the first accused and the press. There are items of money paid to the first accused and receipts signed by him. At page 24 of the ledger there is the account of the first accused showing several payments made to him. There is an order from Mr. Tilak to pay Rs. 75 to somebody for contributions in the "Mahratta."

Mr. Nicholson said that as the books only came to Bombay that morning he had not had sufficient time to look into them. He would, however, be able after seeing them to prove the proprietary interest of Mr. Tilak in the paper. Meanwhile I put in the accounts.

Witness continued: There is an item of Rs. 150, which has a corresponding entry in the cash-book, paid to Mr. Tilak on the 4th February. It is at page 25 of the cash-book for 1897. There was another item of Rs. 6 paid to Mr. Tilak on the same page. I also found the out-ward register book. I also got some counterfoils of bills from a Police Inspector. It was not found in the search. I searched Mr. Tilak's house on the 29th in the presence of a *panch* and Mr. Kelkar, son-in-law of Mr. Tilak. I produce the document found there. I found certain receipts regarding the *Kesari*, which I produce. I also produce the two other account books. I have not got here any other document signed by Mr. Tilak.

THE CASE ADJOURNED.

BAIL OFFERED FOR TWO LAKHS.

Mr. Nicholson said that was all the evidence he had to offer until Monday, when he would produce further witnesses, unless his Worship thought there was sufficient evidence before him of a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Davar urged that the Public Prosecutor had no right to put the matter in that way. It was for him either to ask for an adjournment or to state that was his case.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that all he said was that if the Magistrate thought the *prima facie* case had been made out there would be no need to adjourn it. He would, however, now ask that the case be adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Davar said that if this application was granted, he would apply for bail for his client. He informed his Worship that Mr. Justice Parsons had refused to upset his decision not to grant bail, simply on the ground that the case would come in on Saturday, and there would be no futher delay. He urged that the principles of English law should apply, and that now that there were further materials before his Worship he should act on the principle that the accused was innocent until he was proved to be guilty. This was a prosecution by a powerful Government against one of its subjects, and it was one of the boasts of English law that it never condemned a man until he had been fairly tried and convicted. It was an unequal struggle between a subject and the Crown, and the only ground upon which bail ought to be resisted would be that the man would not be forthcoming to take his trial. He thought that Government would be very glad indeed to get rid of him, but Mr. Tilak was not the man to run away, and he thought Government was pretty sure of him. They were prepared to give bail to any amount, even two lakhs of rupees, and he could not see that the other side could object. If they did, people outside would have a chance to say that the accused was not being given a fair trial.

His Worship: Government have nothing to do with the release of the accused on bail. It is for me to settle that.

Mr. Davar: Yes. But the case is being conducted by the Public Prosecutor. My client has not been proved guilty, and until he is so proved he should be treated as innocent. His imprisonment hampers the defence.

This is a case which has been brought before your Worship by a Mahommedan gentleman against a Hindu, and the article complained of contains many passages which a Mahommedan cannot understand.

His Worship: The translation before the court has been made by the High Court Interpreter, who is a Hindu.

Mr. Davar: Yes; but the prosecution is brought by a Mahommedan.

Mr. Nicholson: No, it is not; It is brought by the Oriental Translator, acting under the orders of Government.

Mr. Davar: Yes; but he starts his information by saying that this writing is calculated to inflame. If your Worship has already come to the conclusion to commit the accused, the sooner it is done the better; if you have not so made up your mind, you should do in this case, as you have done in so many others, and let the man out on bail.

His Worship: Whether a *prima facie* case is made out it is for me to say when I have heard all the evidence; whether the writing is actually seditious it is for the jury of the High Court to say.

Mr. Davar: As your Worship is not confirmed in your opinion that the man is guilty, I will ask you to act on the same principle as in hundreds of other cases pending trial, and to release him on bail. Now that the search warrant has been executed, the prosecution have all they want, and the release of Mr. Tillak would not interfere in the least degree with the prosecution. I would ask you to take into consideration the position of the man; the fact that he would not run away; that his release from custody would not interfere with the prosecution; that he would not be able to interfere with or destroy the evidence. All these circumstances combine in justifying the application I have made. I ask your Worship to give him an opportunity to meet this prosecution fairly and truly.

Mr. Slater: I may as well tell you at once that so far as your client is concerned my view at present is that he will have to be sent to the High Court. I have not at present evidence against accused No. 2; but it is desirable that they should both be dealt with together.

Mr. Nicholson: The evidence I have to bring on Monday will be partly against No. 1, but more against No. 2, as they are jointly accused. I must ask for an adjournment in both cases until Monday.

Mr. Davar remarked that if his Worship had made up his mind to send his client to the Sessions on Monday, it was still in his power to release him on bail, as he had done in hundreds of other cases of undertrial prisoners.

Mr. Bodas applied for bail for his client Bal on the same grounds as those urged by Mr. Davar.

His Worship: It is true, as Mr. Davar says, that this court does frequently admit accused persons to bail. But when this is done they are almost in all cases triable by this court, and not cases which have to be sent to the Sessions. If I were to follow the the course for which Mr. Davar asks, it would lay the proceedings of this court open to the argument that the court did not consider that there were reasonable grounds to suppose that the accused had committed the offence with which he was charged. I cannot allow any argument of that sort to be drawn, because as I do not express any opinion at present on the merits of the case, I decline to act in such a way as to lead to the construction being put upon my action that the court now thinks there is no *prima facie* case. I propose only to adjourn until Monday next, and I do not think the accused will be prejudiced by that; but I believe the prosecution would be prejudiced if I granted the application. I therefore adjourn the case until Monday, at 12 o'clock, and refuse to admit the accused to bail.

Mr. Kazi Kaburudin, barrister-at-law, applied on behalf of his client, Mr. Kelkar, editor of the "Poona Vaibhaw," for admission to bail, pending the hearing on Monday, but the application was opposed on the same grounds.

The accused were then removed to jail, and the court rose.

An immense throng of people remained outside the precincts of the court for some time after the hearing had been adjourned in the hope of seeing the prisoners removed, and two or three persons were taken up for disorderly behaviour and finded Rs. 10 each.

REFUSING BRIEFS.

It is being said that various leading European members of the local Bar who have been approached by Mr. Tilak's solicitors, have declined to take briefs for him. One well known barrister was offered a fee of Rs. 300 to make the application for bail to the High Court last Thursday, but stated he was too busy to accept the work. These statements are to be taken with reserve; several barristers have not been approached on the subject. At the outset it was announced that Mr. Norton and Mr. Bonnerjee would be brought to Bombay to defend the accused.

THE OFFENDING PASSAGES IN THE "POONA VAIBHAV."

The following is a translation of the Marathi article in respect to which Mr. Kelkar is charged with sedition. It appeared in columns 2 and 3 at page 3 of the issue of the "Poona Vaibhav" newspaper, bearing the lunar date 9th of Chaitra Shuddh in Shak 1819 *i.e.*, 11th of April 1897 and having at the foot page thereof a note as translated "This newspaper was (is) printed and published by Shankar Vishwanath Kelkar at the "Vijayanand" Press near the Tulshi Bag (garden) at Poona:—

The wild confusion which prevails in Poona more on account of the (measures for) stamping out the disease (*i.e.*, plague) than of the disease itself has "tired or disgusted the people) caused a panic among the people. All of them would rather die of the disease than submit to this oppressive rule of Government. Even people in good, robust health when once they fall into the hands of these parties of soldiers become very weak and are ceaselessly confined in the prison (cells). There the poor wretches have sometimes even to die needlessly of panic, exposure to the wind and the sun's rays (and) of starvation. History records no instance of such violence by any ruler on any of (his) subjects. Our religion teaches us to solace and afford all necessary help to the sick, the distitute and the lame; (and) perhaps the Christian religion also inculcates some such precepts. But these remain (? and) the disabled uncared for, but on the contrary one cannot even bear to see the wretched condition they are being reduced to! A child of four or six years may be suffering from slight fever or may not be suffering from fever. Yet if the party of soldiers declares it to be feverous, that poor innocent child is dragged away from its parents. The child cries, clinging to the necks of its parents and the parents also weep, holding the child fast to their bosoms. But not the least heed is given to their cries and bawling out; as a tiger snatches away calf of tender years so it happens here even by the hands of men! Wives are separated from their husbands, children (from their parents) aged people and the like (from their kindred); and thus the present "zulum" (oppression) obviously shows that nobody has any claim upon anyone but that the English people are the sole masters of the persons of all the people of Hindustan!

The following is a translation of two Marathi articles in columns 3 and 4 at page 3 of the issue of the 'Poona Vaibhav' newspaper, bearing the lunar date the 9th of Chaitra Shuudh in Shak 1879 i.e., the 11th of April 1897, and having at the foot page 4 thereof a note, as translated: "This newspaper (is) printed and published by Shankar Vishwanath Kelkar at the "Vijayanand" Press near the Tulshi Bag (garden) at Poona:—

Despite so great a havoc going on in Poona, the disease does not abate in the slightest degree. The disease has been increasing in proportion to the daily * (diminution) in the population of Poona. Even if the disease should increase a hundred-fold the people will not mind it, but the people are now quite disgusted with the oppression of Government. The zulum (oppression) of our Government (however) has this amusing feature. It is maintained that whatever oppression is practised by Government upon the people is all practised for their good. But the people are not at all convinced of this. As the giving of (some) better medicine is for the good of the patient so the people would have regarded the action of Government also as of course (meant) for their own good, had that action been due to genuine solicitude. But now one is being convinced of the solicitude of Government since (one sees) the neck of the patient cut off now-a-days as meant for his benefit! We say only this that it is not at all proper that the people should think thus of our wise and civilized English Government and feel disgusted with Government.

The revolutions hitherto recorded in history have been the outcome of the disaffection of the people against (their) rulers. When Prethviray Chawan began to be guided by the caprice of (his) wife, oppression overspread (his) Kingdom and (his) subjects got tired (or disgusted; the text of this word may also mean terror-stricken). The palace slave girls took to inflicting chastisements on high functionaries of the State! This state of things offered an excellent opportunity to Mahomed Ghori. The Kshatriya Kingdom was overthrown and Musulman rule began (*i. e.*, was established). It is not that King Shivaji was very powerful. But he could easily lay the foundation of a Maratha Kingdom because the people were disgusted with the tyranny of Emperor Aurangzeb. The Maharatha Kingdom was not in such a state that the English could easily snatch it away. But the improper acts of Rao Baji had displeased the people and consequently the red flag was easily hoisted in place of the red-ochre ensign! The moral (to be drawn) from this is only this: The subject population, meek and harmless though it may be, should never be harrassed by a wise and capable Government even if the result of this (state of things) is not brought about by the hands of the people themselves still God Himself is compelled to uplift the burden in some way or other in order to deliver the subjects from harassments! Being simply ensnared in the trammels of loyalty we exhort the officers of Government to bear this historical lesson in mind and even now to conduct themselves with caution and rule only in such a manner as not to produce disaffection to Government in the mind's of the people. However what is destined to happen will never fail to happen.

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* The text of this word being unintelligible the diminution is supplied from the context.

MR. GOKHALE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor Gokhale has stated publicly that the British soldiers employed on plague duty in Poona stripped women in the streets, also that two women were violated by them, one of whom unable to survive the shame, committed suicide. Whether Mr. Gokhale's charges were prompted by that malicious feeling so many Chitpavan Brahmins have for the race under whose Government they are living and thriving, or by that craving for cheap notoriety which is a marked characteristic of his class, matters not. The charges were libellous, malicious, and reckless, and so far do not appear to have been capable of proof. Mr. Gokhale is now back in India. Is it unreasonable to suggest that he should be called upon to substantiate the statements he has made or stand a criminal prosecution under the orders of the Lieut.-General Commanding for defamation of soldiers under Section 499 Indian Penal Code? Explanation 2 of that Section says: "It may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such." The soldiers in a collection were working at the risk of their lives for the benefit of Mr. Gokhale's countrymen, and it seems to me that the section applies.

Vigorous treatment would possibly have the effect of persuading gentlemen of Professor Gokhale's kidney that the notoriety they love is no longer a cheap article.—Yours, &c.,

X.

THE "MAHRATTA" ON THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, AUG. 1.

The "Mahratta," to-day, commenting on the arrests, the deportation, and the prosecutions of Native journals, says that Government should be congratulated for having successfully established a reign of terror in Poona. This was promised to Poona citizens by Government through Mr. Lamb, the Collector, and has verified the same by harassing its subjects in the name of law. The Punitive Police was the first instalment of Government's kindness and justice: the citizens of Poona were condemned without trial and punished without mercy. Next was the terrorising inquiry into the Poona murders, which has been fruitful in insults and ominous threats all round; then followed the arrests and press prosecutions, an obscure and obsolete Regulation being used to do the duty of the secret assassin. People will suffer patiently whatever Government chooses to do. Lastly, the "Mahratta" advises the Government to be moderate and merciful to the loyal citizens of Poona.

PRESS OPINION ON THE CASE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes, to-day, a further article on the arrest of Mr. Tilak, discussing the case, now *sub judice* with a freedom which prevents the reproduction of any part of it.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—While commending the action of the Bombay Government, on the understanding that during the past few weeks it has accumulated a body of the strongest testimony to support it, it is impossible to ignore the fact that prosecutions of this nature are attended by several dangers and drawbacks. Foremost amongst them is the risk of failure, and the extremely pernicious effect which failure would have in encouraging the evil complained of, and in lowering the prestige of the Executive authority. In a word the Executive Government simply cannot afford to fail; and it is for this reason without the least doubt that hitherto prosecutions for sedition have practically never been undertaken. Then there is the drawback which such prosecutions have of elevating the accused to a position of heroism and martyrdom amongst their disaffected fellow countrymen and inciting fanatical enthusiasm on their behalf. From this point of view it matters little whether the prosecution fails or succeeds, though possibly the effect is greater under the latter circumstance. On this particular occasion there is also another grave drawback. Amongst the unfriends and enemies of British rule the decided action of the Bombay Government will inevitably be directly ascribed to the Rand-Ayerst murders and only indirectly to the incitements to violence in the Poona newspapers and elsewhere which preceded them. It will be said, cunningly, maliciously and mendaciously, in other newspapers than the one we quote above, that a feeling of revenge for those murders is the mainspring of the prosecutions, and that they are meant to be a set-off against the failure to detect the dastardly culprits. At any price the Bombay Government must have some victims, it will be said, so why should not the victims be the leaders of "the people?" To such base insinuations it to idle to retort, but they have to be reckoned with. We feel sure that the loyal and sober-minded amongst Her Majesty's Indian subjects will impute no such motives, which it is needless to say run counter to every tradition and every monument of British justice in this country. It is a sad commentary on native character to find an Indian Editor who has lately been given a proof of the English sense of fairplay by being sent at the public expense to England to represent his fellow-countrymen's grievances in the highest quarters, returning to India and publishing on his arrival so mean and unwarranted an attack as that quoted above on the good-will and honesty of the Governor of Bombay and his Councillors.

The first idea apparently of politicians in Russia on receipt of the news of the Poona assassinations, was to declare that Russia had had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Thou can'st not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me—

The assurance, though we in India will readily accept it, seems to speak of a somewhat too sensitive conscience. English papers do not find it necessary to tell the Russian people that British intrigue has had no hand in the various plots against the lives of the Czars. And no one in India, Englishman, Mahomedan or Hindu, had thought or dreamt of thinking, until this oblique suggestion arrived, that the tragedies of the Jubilee night might be due to foreign prompting. However, as Russia makes it her business to intrigue against England all over the world, wherever she can find the means, from Abyssinia to Washington, and lets go no chance of annoyance, however futile, it is reasonable to suppose that she would not neglect to stir up conspiracies in India if she could get an opening. That however is just what any foreign Power will find it very difficult to obtain. The suspicious and secretive character of the people, which has kept them aloof from the English after a century of intercourse in everyday affairs, is not a promising soil for the efforts of a foreign emissary. There is none of the freemasonry of conspiracy in India that the secret societies have built up in Europe. The mere overtures of a stranger would be enough to make the native schemers draw into their shells, to say nothing of the fact that the apparition of such a person must soon attract the notice of the police. On the whole the only chance for a foreign Government that wished to foster discontent in India would be to secure the services of the public agitators in this country and in England. There are no doubt many patriots "on offer" at reasonable terms, if it came to business. As far as the Russians are concerned, however, they would feel that these gentlemen are doing their best already, nor is it likely that a campaign in newspapers and on platforms would have much attraction for the managers of the secret service funds.

THE LUCKNOW SEDITION CASE

A contemporary says:—The summary arrest, at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, of a local Maulvi, one Hidayat Rasool, on charges which resolve themselves into overt treason or sedition, has naturally created some little excitement here, especially among the Mahomedan section. The "cause of action" arose in respect of very extraordinary language made use of by him as principal spokesman at a public meeting of Mussalmans held on the 13th instant, convened by him and others for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Sultan in his war with Greece, and congratulating him upon the recent victories of the Turkish arms in Thessaly. There was also an address agreed upon both to his Majesty the Sultan and his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, in the latter case thanking him for his championship of Islam. Altogether the meeting was calculated to have mischievous results, and that the authorities thought it possible there might be a breach of public order is evident from the precautions adopted while the meeting lasted. Perhaps no special official notice might have been taken of the affair, had the Maulvi under arrest used even ordinary prudence or been at all guarded in his utterances. But it was not so. He referred to the Queen-Empress in most insulting terms, and the advice he tendered to his co-religionists was of a most reprehensible character; indeed distinctly seditious. The preliminary hearing opened on Monday in the Court of the City Magistrate, and after some evidence, pro and con, had been taken, the case was adjourned. it is understood that the community to which the accused belongs will spare no expense to have him defended by leading counsel in the Session Court, but as yet he has been undefended. It is questionable if it is a bailable offence but the Magistrate was willing to take two sureties in the sum of Rs. 10,000 each for his due appearance and in default of this security being forthcoming the man was remanded to jail. When he reappears before the Magistrate it is not improbable that he will be adequately represented by counsel. Strange to say the local native pleaders as well as the native barristers, decline to defend him; whilst European counsel probably will hesitate to take up his case until regularly briefed. However, he is sure in the result to have a fair trial.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

NEARLY all the native journals comment on the sensational occurrences of the past week, the arrest of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the deportation of the Natu brothers.

The *Indian Spectator* says: The startling measures, to which Government have resorted during the week, seem to show that they, at least, are convinced that the Dekkan is in a state of dangerous ferment, that there is a conspiracy, waiting for the right hour to raise the standard of revolt, and that the midnight murders of June 22 were but an index and a result of the sedition that is being hatched. We are ready to give credit to Government for possessing full information to justify this view. But till that information is published, sober citizens may well claim the right of private judgment and decline to believe that the outlook of affairs is quite so alarming. Foolish things have been done, and foolish writings indulged in. But there is a wide gulf between these and seditious conspiracy and armed commotion on a large scale; and to be convinced of the latter, the outside public have a right to ask for better proofs than mere beliefs or impressions, even of the highest officials in the land. Not that we think foolish writers should be allowed to abuse the freedom of speech they have, nor that we believe the policy of treating with contempt the stupid vapourings of the press or the platform is one to be followed in perpetuity and without exception. We have, therefore, nothing to say against the prosecution of Messrs. Tilak, Bal, Kelkar and others. In the present state of tension, we rather approve of the strength of the law being tested. It will be no small advantage to have the highest court in the land pronounce a judgment on writings and speeches which the responsible executive authorities consider to be positively mischievous. If the trial succeeds, well and good. If it fails, there will be time to consider whether the law, as it is, should be modified. The entire business will, in its very nature, take time enough for passions to cool and reason and prudence to be the guides. In either case, the end will be one likely to give satisfaction to the immense majority of the quiet, law-abiding and loyal subjects, in whose contentment the British Government finds its best reward, if not its greatest strength. For the accused themselves we think this trial to be welcome.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Under Regulation XXV of 1827, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to deport the two Natu brothers, one to Thana and another to Ahmedabad, for reasons of State, which we hope to learn at an early date from the Secretary of State while replying to questions which will certainly be asked in Parliament. The regulation in question entitles the Government to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judical proceedings, or when such proceedins may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be inadvisable or improper; and in pursuance of such power the two Natu brothers who probably are considered by the authorities to be dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the country, have been deported from Poona. It is alleged that the two brothers, though they are large jagirdars, were never well disposed towards Government and were known for their covert acts of disloyalty towards the British Raj. If such was really the case, it will be generally held that they have not been deported a day too soon. We cannot, however, help remarking that the vaguely wide powers given by the Regulation should be exercised only in extreme cases, and when the reasons for the deportation are made public, it will be found that the course adopted by Government was one which was absolutely and positively necessary in the interest of the peace and tranquility of the country. We have implicit confidence in the Government of Lord Sandhurst, who is fortunate in having as his colleagues two Councillors, whose knowledge and wide experience of the Presidency and its inhabitants, and whose keen foresight and statesmanship, cannot be surpassed. They must have no doubt carefully considered and weighed the circumstances which demanded nothing short of deportation, and it behoves, therefore, both the public and the press to withhold their comments on the action of Government until the facts which have induced them to adopt such a drastic and extreme measure are placed before them.

The *Gujrati* states: But we fail to see what "reasons of State" demand such an unheard of measure in these peaceful times, or how the tranquility of the Deccan is now in danger, or how Poona requires to be secured against "internal commotion," when the inhabitants concerned are literally terror-stricken and in a pitiable frame of mind. The Regulation, as will be seen, was intended essentially in the interests of the maintenance of peace at home and abroad during exceptionally troublous and unsettled times. But that Lord Sandhurst's Government should have gone to the length of adopting a course more worthy of the times in which the Regulation was passed than of the Victorian Era is to the whole country a revelation of administrative and political symptoms that we can only contemplate with feelings of profound sorrow and alarm. Alas! Are our countrymen to believe henceforward that this Regulation is an embodiment of righteousness, justice, humanity and high statesmanship? Our heart is too distressed to answer this question. But really it requires no answer. With regard to the men that have been charged this week under the Penal Code all we can say is that we are sorry for them. Their cases are *sub judice*, and we do not wish to complain, though we repeat our conviction that this country would have been saved these prosecutions, deportations and sensations, if government had wisely done their duty in April last. India has, indeed, fallen upon evil times.

The *Hindustan* observes: The peaceful people of Bombay were early Wednesday morning thrown into transports of consternation by the thrilling news of the arrest under warrant of the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, Editor of the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*, printed and published at Poona, for being responsible in connection with certain writings that appeared in the 15th June issue of his first named journal. Though the warrant was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning, the whole blooming day and half a night were insufficient for the Bombay energetic police to effect his arrest. To give coup de theatre aspect to coup d'etat, Mr. Bulwantrao Ramchandra Natu and Mr. Haripant Ramchandra Natu alias Tatia Saheb were arrested on Wednesday morning on a charge of disloyalty to the Government. This created quite a sensation in the city, whose attention was now centred on the last event. This simultaneous captures followed by seizure of all the property of the Natu family and their immediate separation and deportation carried the sensation to a culmination, the height of which is unsurpassably unparalled in the history of Bombay. The Poona Brahmins and the Natives generally went into unassuming fits of indignation and distemper; the flame of all this being fanned by the Magistrate's and the Judges' refusal to admit Mr. Tilak to bail. We have passed through many sensations, but have never seen, as in this case, a sensible portion of an enlightened community silently shedding tears over this deplorable affair, describing the glory of the Natu family and the high esteem of Mr. Tilak with faltering tongue and shaky limbs. It is worse than useless to predict the result of this, but we are sure of one thing that the revolutionary step of government has not failed to move the deepest indignation of the Poona Brahmins, who demand justification of an 1827 Act formed by the East India Company and after their framers have been buried in their silent grave, for more than half a century, an attempt has been made by our government to interpret and enforce it for the first time in these eventful times of the *fin-de-siecle*.

The *Independent* writes: It remains to be seen how far the charge of disaffection against Mr. Tilak and others is sustained in the Sessions and what evidence is adduced in support of it. Mr. Tilak and others will plead not guilty and the best effort will be made on their behalf to disprove the allegation of disaffection. We can not prejudge the decision. The court and the jury will have rather a difficult thing to accurately establish what constitute disaffection, yet we shall think it high luck if Mr. Tilak at all comes out of the trial unscathed. But we are constrained to say this much that for the unenviable position he is now in, he must thank himself. We should not be misunderstood. We are not going to backbite him, neither we wish to be unjustly severe on him. A thoroughly educated man as he is, we pity the plight he is in. That a mind that can well grasp the antiquity of the Vedas and write a philosophical volume on it should be so far debased as to be even charged with spreading sedition and disaffection is at once shocking. And that the author of the well received 'Orean' may be brought as a criminal at the bar for an offence, the gravity of which is undeniable, is indeed to sad. With the power and importance which he possessed as a leader of thought in the Deccan Mr. Tilak could have without in any way jeopardising his name or fame done wonders which would have surely made his name a honoured one in and out of the Deccan. But his ambition soared on high, he wanted to be not only a leader of the people, but the veritable 'uncrowned King' of the Deccan and he has all along moulded his character, his views and his writings and speeches with that aim only.

The *Native Opinion* states: Our readers already know the number and names of individuals arrested in Poona since the last few days. All accounts tell us that the people are panic-stricken, and every one anxiously looks about as to when his turn may come. Among the recent captures appear the two Natus, viz., Sirdar Balasaheb and Tatyasaheb whose arrests were sanctioned and effected under the old legal enactment XXV. of 1827. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to arrest and deport any person found guilty of offences mentioned in the law to any place within their jurisdiction. Perhaps the Natus know no more about their sins than we do of them, and, therefore, a judicial trial in their case would have been a preferable procedure rather than one just followed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			25
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Doogri			
C	Market			21
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady			12
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			57
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura	1		
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			19
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			11
	Worli			
	Water Division			
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			11
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			
	St. George's			
	Grant Road			
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	
	J. J. Hospital			
	Total	3	2	162
	Total to date	12,690	10,730	

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were two attacks of plague and two deaths from the same disease. During the same period cholera attacks were 45 and deaths due to the same disease 42; the total mortality from all causes being 149.

CHOLERA.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock on Saturday morning there were forty-seven cases of cholera in the city and forty-two deaths from the same disease.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

A house-to-house visitation was conducted, yesterday morning, by the Plague Committee, the localities inspected being Bhundari Street, Chimna Butcher Street, and Khoja Street. Two cases were discovered, one of fever and the other of cholera, both of which were removed to the Grant Road Hospital. In some houses where distress was found, monetary assistance was rendered. Several Justices and Medical Officers of the Districts were present, and accompanied the search parties. Mr. C. C. James directed the operations, while Sir James Campbell was making personal enquiries in these localities in regard to famine immigration.

RAILWAY INSPECTION AT PALGHUR.

The Plague Committee went to the Palghur station on Saturday morning and inspected the arrangements made there for the examination of in-coming passengers.

The party consisted of Sir James Campbell, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Major Cahusac, and Dr. Jennings, and after going to Palghur returned to Bandora in the evening. They were received at the Bandora station by the Railway Inspecting medical officers, and having enquired as to the work going on, expressed their entire satisfaction as to the efficient and careful manner in which the staff discharge their duty. On their departure Dr. Satpute, chief medical officer, garlanded Sir James Campbell, and Dr. Horse dealer presented him with a superb bouquet as a token of admiration and respect. The other members of the Committee were also presented with flowers and rose-water. Dr. Satpute and his assistants deserve every credit for the kind way and discretion they use in the examination of passengers, who seem to be pleased in every way with the management kept by the staff.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

From the reports made by the Medical Officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that in No. 3 district three justices inspected 102 houses and discovered two cases—one in Nagdavie Street and the other in Jamblee Street; the former was removed to the Nagdavie Hospital, and the latter to the Arthur Road Hospital.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received from Dr. Mason at Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Friday there were two deaths from plague in the hospital and six in the city. There were twenty-eight patients in the hospital under treatment.

DAMAUN.

There were three deaths on Thursday and again three yesterday, whereof four, all of Khariwadi (it is regretable to have to state as it is a sign of recrudescence), died of plague, and the fifth, a child of six months, died of dysentery, and the sixth, a recipient of Shet Sorabji's khichri, and one of the lot exhibited before Miss Ryan and Mrs. Luckey, died of general debility.

SIND.

KARACHI, July 29.

On the 27th July one case and one death from plauge were reported in the Jail Quarter, and on the 28th there were no new cases or deaths. The plague shows itself at far distant quarters, but never in epidemic form.

THE LORD HARRIS' SHIELD.

A MEETING of the commitee of Lord Harris' Entertainment and Shield was held at Gulestan, the residence of Khan Bahadur Muncherji C.)Murzban, C.I.E., at 5-39 p.m. on Saturday. The following were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani (presiding); Messrs. Limjee N. Banajee, Nanabhoy Ardesir Moos, H. M. Khan, Maneckjee Hormusjee Vazifdar, Ameeroodin Tyabjee, Furdoonjee Jamsedjee Parakh, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Jamsedjee Khursedjee Cama, Suileman Abdool Wahed, Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasji Murzban, Ibrahim Rehimtoola, J. M. Framjee Patel, honorary, treasurer and secretary. The audited accounts were read and passed unanimously. It was decided that the balance of the fund should be handed over to the hon. secretary with a request to get three full size photographs of Lord Harris painted and to hand over the same to the three local native gymkhanas. It was unanimously resolved to hand over Lord Harris' Shield to the committee of the High Schools Athletic Association to be competed for at cricket annually by the boys of the various schools. The sheild was placed on a table for the view of the committee and it was a fine speeimen of art.) Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, the hony. secretary and treasurer.

A BLESSING in Disguise is often a pleasant surprise, especially when it brings us relief from pain. Holloway's Ointment will be found to fulfil both these conditions to those who have faith in its merits. Its success induced the medical profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and beneficial change in the whole system.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

EVENING ENTERTAINTMENT TO MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E.

PRIOR to his departure for England, the Mahomedan friends and admirers of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the popular Commissioner of Police gave a private dinner to him at "Gulshan," on Saturday night, followed by an evening party to which a number of leading Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees were invited. The hall of the "Gulshan" and its extensive garden grounds were beautifully illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and bannerets and festoons of flowers. The road was lined with wooden stands and rows of butties for a long distance, the first pyramid of light beginning on the road near Kemp and Co.'s. The guests began to arrive at 9-30 p.m., and were received by H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Sardar Oomer Jumal, Sardar Cassam Haji Mitha, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhai and others. The gathering was large and representative, and the hall was filled to its extreme capacity. At 9-45, the guest of the evening and other gentlemen, who were dining with him in an adjoining room, joined the party in the reception hall. The dinner was rich, the arrangements excellent, and it was well-served. Nawab Mohshun-ul-Mulk Mehdi Ali, briefly proposed the toast of Mr. Vincent, who replied in suitable terms. In the reception room, Mr. Vincent spent a pleasant hour in conversing with his numerous friends, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, the ex-Sheriff of Bombay, on behalf of the assembly, wishing him "bon voyage" and god-speed. Mr. Vincent thanked his friends for their good-will towards him, and hoped that they would all live in peace and harmony. An adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets in another room, and after doing justice to the good things provided the party dispersed at a late hour. Amongst those present were:

The Hon. Sir Charles Olivant, K.C.I.E., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Fulton, I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee; the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie; H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan; H. H. Aga Ackbar Shah; the Hon. Mr. Abdullah Mehrally Dhurrumsey; the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abbajee Khare; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Hatch, Principal of the Grant Medical College; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Hay; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Nawab Mehidi Hussain; Mr. E. Nicholson, Acting Government Solicitor; Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate; Mr. R. H. Vincent; Mr. A. Bruel; Mr. Grattan Geary; Dr. P. Peterson; Veterinary-Colonel Mills: Mr. W. Macaulay; Mr. J. Campbell; Mr. R. Young; Mr D. Binning; and Mr. Daly, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Mr. C. Heinrichs; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Vizbhoocandas Atmaram; Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor; Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. Gheltabhai Harridas; Mr. J. Walsh; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Major Abdul Gunney, Commanding the Imperial Service Troops at Gwalior; Major Curreem Beg, Commanding the Bhopal Imperial Service Troops; Mr. F. H. Brown; Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Dr. Rozario, Vice Portuguese Consul; F. A. Spencer; Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner; Khan Bahadur Byramjee Registrar; Mr. C. Boileau; Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, High Priest of the Parsees; Dustoorjee Khurshedjee, Kadmi High Priest; Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy; Mr. Burbridge (of the Accountant General's Department); Surg.-Captain Child; Surg.-Captain Dimmock; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. A. Alcock; Mr. Allan F. Turner, Coroner of Bombay; Dr. Gerson da Cunha; Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary to the Standing Committee; Dr. N. N. Katrack; Mr. S. E. Shellim; Mr. J. E. Kelinghofer; Dr. A. P. Cama; Mr. Vernon Bayley, Solicitor; Mr. H. C. Wright; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Solicitor; Mr. N. Paton; Mr. Furdoonjee Sorabjee Talayarkhan, Barrister-at-Law; Dr. Malenchine; Dr. Galliatt; Mr. M. Reid; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassam Mitha; Sirdar Hajee Oomer Jamal; Messrs. Muncherjee Eduljee Morris; Suleman Haji Cassum Mitha; Bejanjee N. Kapadia; Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy; Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy; Mahomed Nensey Khairaj; Burjorjee Bomonjee Jussawala; Fazelbhoy Meherali Chinoy; Shivajee Dhurmajee; Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Jussawalla; Dinshaw Jamsetjee Parakh; S. K. Patack; Darasha R. Chichgur; Y. M. Ezekiel; Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia; Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar; Samuel Ezekiel; Ramchandra R. Dhardhar; Vinyakrao Dinanath; Superintendents T. G. Sweeney, H. E. Grennan, W. Nolan, G. Hack, George Briscoe and C. Roberts; Messrs. Lakhmidass Bhimjee; E. M. Ezekiel; Mirza Mahomedali; Jamsetjee D. Patel; Sewjee Nathoo; G. N. Nadkerney; Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh; Framjee Bhicajee; Ramjee V. J. Shunkershet and J. E. Daver; Drs. Framjee Eduljee Daver, E. F. Underwood and C. Underwood; Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula; Dost Mahomed Allana; Fazulbhoy Cassimbhoy Gangji; Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kerrawala; Dady M. Limjee; Balkrishna Bhicajee Nakhria; Vendekor Gunpatrao M. Pitale and B. B. Pitale; Drs. R. D. Moda, Deshmookh and B. N. Ghorawala; Messrs. Sorabjee Framji Bilimoria; B. N. Mehta; Gulam Hussein Allana; Gulam Hussein Meherali Chinoy; Bapuji Dinanath; Sadashiv Antoba; Dattaram Damodar; Janardhan Gopal; Shamrao Pandurung; N. R. Ranina; J. C. Gama; Sheik Adam Yussufali; Sheik Adam Najmudin Tyebjee; Merwanjee N. Wadia; Amirudin Tyebjee; Suleman AbdulVahad; Hassumbhoy Visram; Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo; Abdul Ruzak Bin Kirtaz; Adamjee Peerbhoy; Damoder Tapidass Varajdass; Balajee Pandurung; Peeru Mahomed; and Rustim P. Talayarkhan; Drs. Shantaram Vithal and Ismail Jan Mahomed; Messrs. Jan Mahomed Somjee; Munjee Nathoo; Haji Sideek Haji Ibram; Valibhoy Peermahomed; Nensey Peerumahomed; Abdulali Hakimjee; Murzban Muncherjee Murzban; Hajee Saboo Seedick; Aga Zenel Abadeen Sheerasi and Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed Patel.

ROAD REPAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipality, I think, bestows very little care upon the outlying roads of Bombay, and as an instance of how a road may be allowed to deteriorate, I invite inspection of the Dharavi road, which runs from Sion through the Dharavi bazaar, and thence merges into the Mahim road. Portions of this road after heavy rain are submerged with water, other portions present a series of pools of varying depth; and the ruts formed by the cartwheels fill up and form two small canals. The Municipality seem to overlook the fact that everyone who walks along this road is not barefooted; a good proportion have boots and shoes, and would like to keep them as dry as possible. And occasionally a carriage passes, alone, in which case the springs have a rough time of it. When repairs are done to this road they may have to be "special" repairs and not "ordinary repairs" and the expense proportionately heavy. "A stitch in time saves nine," A fact which the Municipality should know the value of by this time.—Yours, &c.,

IVARAHD.

THE VERY LATEST PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was told, in all seriousness, by a native, this morning, that a letter written in letters of gold! had been received from above by the Chief Native High Priest (Shankeracharya), Bombay, that a great storm of wind would rage in Bombay next March, when every living being would be swept into the sea and drowned. I suppose we may therefore look out for the last day or end of the world!—Yours, &c.,

July 31, INCREDULOUS.

A COMEDY of courtly formality, with elaborate bows and curtseys, elegant Watteau-like figures in silk brocades, and all through the music of the minuet and the gavotte—such is Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation of Alexandra Dumas' forty years old play, "Mlle. de Belle-Isle," here happily called "The Silver Key," and which brought success to Her Majesty's Theatre on July 10.

IN the Court of Appeal on July 12, judgment was delivered by the Master of the Rolls in the case of "Maxim-Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Company and H. S. Maxim v. Anderson." The action was brought by the company which claimed that the Government was not entitled to manufacture cordite unless a royalty were paid to the company. The company also sought an injunction against the nominal defendant, Sir William Anderson, on the ground that cordite manufactured at Waltham Abbey was an infringement of a specification of a smokeless explosive powder which had been invented and patented by Mr. Maxim in 1889. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Wright, who decided that there was no infringement, and from this decision the company appealed. The Master of the Rolls said the judgment appealed from was right, and the Lord Justices having given similar judgments, the appeal was dismissed.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE AND THE PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not visited Poona for more than five years, and have therefore no personal knowledge regarding the state of that place while the plague was raging there, but there are somethings so absolutely plain and certain that positive statement can be made concerning them simply by the exercise of the most ordinary intelligence and common sense. Precisely of this kind are those statements which have been recently made by Professor Gokhale regarding the outrages on women during the time when house-to-house visitation was being made by the British troops. No such acts could possibly have taken place unless absolute anarchy had prevailed in the city. Had such a state of things prevailed, there is no doubt that such acts would have been committed, but the state of the city at the time was the very antethesis of this. Everything went on as quietly and regularly as ever it did. The outraged women must have resisted, struggled, and screamed, and that this should occur in densely crowded localities and in broad daylight without attracting attention is a thing that no statements could ever substantiate. But suppose it did attract attention. What was done? Absolutely nothing. Is this possible? Considering the irritation which was caused by the very presence of the soldiers, however mild and inoffensive their behaviour may have been, is it not certain the commission of such brutal act would have caused a violent outbreak of popular indignation, which the troops in the camp would have been called out to suppress. It is stated that one woman overcome by a sense of shame threw herself into a well, but her indignant and sorrowing husband and relation sat down and wept in silence, and contented themselves with cursing the brutal cruelty of a tyrannical Government. Again I ask is this possible? And yet Mr. [illegible]okhale, a man of the highest intelligence and a [illegible]ssor, calmly asserts that these outrages did t[illegible]e. He was informed that they took place and the state of his mind at the time was such that he welcomed this intelligence. He overlooked all the insurmounta[illegible] difficulties of the case. He became violently angry, and after no doubt consulting with Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee rushed into print. Mr. Gokhale would have us believe that it was what he saw himself before he went to England of the way in which plague operations were carried on in Poona which made him feel sure that he would be right in publishing the information he had received regarding the outrages on women, but it has been shown that this gentleman left for England before the search operations began. It is thus by malicious and foul lying that it is sought to cast obliquy upon men who at the risk of their own lives were seeking to stamp out the most malignant and fatal disease known to mankind. There would have been another way of dealing with the plague at Poona, and that would have been to have surrounded the city with a corden of troops, and so have allowed no one to escape. And when the disease got very bad to have left the thirty thousand Brahmins to their own resources. They are clever and intelligent people, and might have been able to deal with the scourge themselves. Would they have liked this plan to have carried out. Should the plague again break out in the city of the Brahmins it is not unlikely that this plan may be adopted, not because it is good one, but because there may be no help for it. More than a month has passed since the Poona murders were committed, but as yet no one has been arrested. It has been lightly observed that if the Russians were here and Skobeloff in Poona he would long before this have seized any six Brahmins, and condemned them to death, and would have certainly have carried out the sentence if the perpetrators or instigators were not placed in his hands within a given time. But the British rule is kind and merciful, and has never given the people of this country any idea of what real despotic rule is.

H. C. V.

THE INCREASING MORTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While it is necessary to watch the progress of the daily death-rate of the city, it is highly important that the causes which lead to the increase in the death roll should be carefully ascertained, and this is being done at present by the Medical officer of the district in which a death occurs.

The low-lying district of Byculla has more casualties and sickness from various causes in this season than in any other part of the year, and it is the more necessary that it should receive greater attention in matters affecting health. Being employed on the house-to-house visitation since March last, and still continuing it, I have had ample opportunities of observing several sanitary wants of the localies visited, and I enclosed a copy of letter dated 28th June addressed by me to the Plague Committee, Bombay. There can be no doubt, as stated by Dr. Weir (who has worked very hard during the last 12 months), that the special establishment engaged at present in keeping vigilance, and in carrying out sanitary measures, should not be dispensed with, on the other hand they should be strengthened if necessary, that the vigilance hitherto exercised by house-to-house visitation should not be relaxed.

The following are the most urgently needed reforms requiring serious attention:—(a) To prevent overcrowding in houses, to segregate people from such houses, and to remove them from houses known to be in insanitary conditions; (*b*) To make better arrangement for cleaning previes, and oftener than once a day, to use disinfectants freely, and to provide special accommodation for the use of children; (*c*) To stop sale of articles which are injurious to health.

It need hardly be mentioned that recently not only those who had deserted Bombay during the plague have come back, but a large number of people who have suffered from famine in the districts, and it is the influx of such people that has overcrowded the houses in many parts of this district especially. A visit to some of these places will show that people are packed up as sardines in tins, inasmuch as twenty or thirty occupy a room which is hardly sufficient for three or four. This overcrowding in unhealty localities and in houses known to be insanitary must be very detrimental to health. There are segregation camps constructed during the time of plague and now vacant, such as the one at the east corner of the Sankli street, which can be useful for the habitation of those that may be removed from crowded houses and from those in which many deaths have occurred. If necessary, additional temporary structures can easily be put up for the occupation of such people. They certainly will be happier than in their present ill-ventilated houses in dark slums, which are permanent hot beds of disease. Under the existing arrangement the t[illegible] in a chawl, who are generally poor, are en[illegible] mercy of their landlord or his agent w[illegible]ect is to realise rents without concerning himself in the least about the health or comfort of the tenants. From personal knowledge it may be said that a landlord is never seen visiting these wretched chawls and all is left entirely to his trusted agent (generally a Purdasee), who being illiterate and ignorant hardly understands the hygienic rules, and common rules of cleanliness are even neglected. There is a certain section in the present Municipal Act which provides for the prevention of overcrowding houses, but it has hitherto never been enforced. The present insufficient sanitary accommodation for the tenants in large chawls creates a great nuisance. During the visitation of houses I have observed many unwholesome articles sold to the public. Amongst others I may mention sweetmeat freely used by the poor, and milk generally used. An inspection of some of the shops where sweetmeat is sold will show that they are prepared in fuliginous rooms, very dirty indeed, in pots not well cleaned. Milk is "adulterated" by skimming off part of the cream, also by the addition of water, and in many cases with ingredients very prejudicial to human health. But much has already been said about it in the leading journals, and I shall not trouble you further. Numerous other articles are used by the poor which must cause serious illness.

In conclusion, I think enough has been said to show that the increase in sickness and mortality is due to the several causes mentioned above, and that no time should be lost in introducing vigorous measures to prevent overcrowding, and for the examination of articles of food, and at the same time of keeping the town clean. There are at present sufficient materials at the disposal of the Health Department and the Plague Committee, inasmuch as they have the services of several Justices who could help in carryng out the measures necessary, in conjunction with the District Medical officer, while the subordinate staff of the Health Department would be able to undertake (under vigilant supervision, which is essential) to carry out the work required. As leading citizens, the Justices, who are familiar with the habits and manners of the natives, would in my opinion be of great use in inducing people to observe the common rules of cleanliness, and to get the work of the Health Department performed without friction, and without unnecessary correspondence and delay, as at present. It might be necessary to give them some honorarium on account of the extra work that they would have to undertake, but the expense of such would be compensated by the result. Some special legislation may be also necessary to enforce stricter measures, and Government should lose no time in introducing it.—Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL ESSAJEE,
A Justice in No. 8 District, Byculla.

[Mr. Essajee has also addressed a representation to the Plague Committee dealing with the subject.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarrington Road London,

THE HON'BLE DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

THE nomination of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar as a member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations is not only a tribute to his abilities and successful public career, but a compliment to his profession, he being the first native doctor who has ever been created a member of the Council. For the last ten years he has taken a conspicuously leading and active part in public affairs in Bombay. His work in the Municipal Corporation and Standing Committee has been of a disinterested and meritorious nature. In the Maval Taluka, in Poona District, there is a small market-town called Talegaum. In this town the Bhatwadekars in the early part of the century were a distinguished family, owning houses and lands, and some of the men holding important posts of honour and emolument under the Government of the Peishwas, and later on under the British Government. As time rolled on, the family was split up, and fell into comparative poverty, though losing nothing in its respectability. Krishna Shastri, a scion of one of the branches of this house, went to Poona and studied Sanskrit literature, medicine, and law in the then famous Sanskrit College at Vishram Baugh, and attained considerable distinction as a ripe scholar and proficient Vaidya. He acquired there a slight knowledge of English too. Armed with his Sanskrit scholarship and his medical learning, he came to Bombay early in the fifties, and settled here first as a private Shastri and medical practitioner, under the patronage of the late Dr. Wilson and Dr. Bhau Daji. He was long the Pandit of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society under the late Mr. Flyme, and in that capacity translated several works from English into Marathi. Later on he entered Government service as a Shastri in the Elphinstone High School. After a long service in similar capacities at Ratnagari, Akola, and Poona he became tutor and khangi Kharbhari to H. H. the Chief of Akalkot, and from that post retired in 1874. He married Rakhmabai, a lady of remarkable shrewdness, purity, and strength of character. By this union Mr. Krishna Shastri had four sons and two daughters, Bhalchandra, the subject of this notice was the third child. He was born on 19th February 1852 at Palaspe, near Panwel, at the house of his maternal grand father, who also came from a distinguished stock.

Mr. Bhalchandra's early years were spent partly at Palaspe, and partly in Bombay and Talegaum. His education was entirely acquired in Bombay. He obtained his vernacular knowledge under the well known Mahadeva Pantoji, who was the teacher and inspirer of many a Bombay worthy, like the late Mr. Justice Telang. His home education was looked after by his father and he owes not a little to the tender but strict discipline of his mother. His English education he owed chiefly to the Elphinstone High School, where he acquired those habits of industry and steady work which have been the chief source of his success in after life. He matriculated in 1868 from the Elphinstone School, where he was a pupil of the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, who will be rejoiced to see his pupil sitting by him in the Council.

After passing his Matriculation examination he joined the Grant Medical College. There his success was rapid from the outset. At almost every examination at College or the University he was the unquestioned first. At the final examination of L. M. in 1873 he stood at the top in the first class, something like the double first of Oxford. He won the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Gold Medal and the Charles Morehead Prize. He was soon after appointed Assistant Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital and subsequently at Bandora, and was then promoted to a place of great responsibility at Palanpur. Here he had a new and fresh field for work. The claims of English medicine were to be asserted among a profoundly ignorant and backward people. He had to keep himself on good terms with the Political Agent on the one hand and the Durbar on the other, and to steer clear of rival factions so common in Native States. He acted with such consummate tact and ability that he pleased all parties, and though somewhat of an alien, he soon formed there some lifelong friendships. His work earned encomiums from the highest quarters. Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, writing with reference to the Palanpur report, observed: "I have perused with much satisfaction the account of the working of the Palanpur Charitable Dispensary. I observe that a feeling of confidence in the superiority of our medical practice over the unskilled pharmacy of the Native doctors is taking hold of the public mind, that many afflicted persons who have in vain sought relief through the medical men of their own race have resorted to the dispensary, and had their ailments successfully treated, and that various delicate operations requiring unremitting care and patient skill on the part of the Surgeon in charge have been favourably performed. Whether regarded from a humanitarian or political point of view, these results are gratifying, and reflect great credit on the ability and care of Bhalchandra Krishna, the Medical Officer of the Institution."

The climate did not agree with Dr. Bhalchandra, and some domestic bereavements induced him to seek for a change. Dr. (now Sir W. G.) Hunter, his old Principal, offered him a teachership in the Vernacular class at the College, but the Surgeon-General, Dr. Thom, would not spare so succesful a worker from Palanpur. At last after repeated entreaty he was transferred to Bassein in 1876. Here, too, within a short time he gained considerable popularity, but he was soon called away to a sphere of greater and wider usefulness in Baroda. His first appointment in Baroda was Principal of the Vernacular College of Science, a new institution, started by the administration of Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, which worked against great odds of ignorance and prejudice, but eventually attained such conspicuous success that it earned the praises of Mr. Melvill, the Agent of the Governor-General, and Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, the Diwan of Baroda. His medical skill soon attracted the notice of the authorities, and he was given some professional duties in addition to his Principalship of the college. He was over-loaded with work. At one time he had as many as nine offices put upon him, an amount of work which when he was relieved of it gave employment to four graduates. Here again the extreme pressure of work once more induced him to make an effort to revert to the British service, and he had an offer of the post of teacher of chemistry and botany in the Poona Medical School. But her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb prevailed upon Mr. Melvill and Sir Madhavrao to retain him at Baroda.

On this occasion he was relieved of a part of his duties, and granted a substantial increase of salary. Nevertheless, such was the personal confidence he had inspired among the princes, sardars, and people, in regard to his medical skill, that he continued down to the end of his service in Baroda to be the most hard working of men. He was at all hours equally accessible and attentive to the rich and the poor. He worked incessantly, regardless of personal comfort and of the hope of gain. He was held in such high estimation both by Sir Madhavrao and Mr. P. S. Melvill that when the late Dr. Cody retired from the Baroda service they at once selected him to fill the post of Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physician. This brought him into contact with the districts. He made rapid tours, visited every nook and corner of the territories, established new dispensaries and hospitals, and brought medical relief to the door of all the poor in the State. His motto was thoroughness in whatever he undertook. His fame spread to all parts of Gujrat, Kathiawar, and the neighbouring Panchmahals, so that he is still the consulting Physician of many a Chief in those provinces.

In 1885 Dr. Bhalchandra left Baroda, and settled in Bombay as a private practioner. Here his success was almost phenomenal. Though a comparative stranger at that time, his fame had preceded him, and from the first he made his mark. He has an uncommonly strong sense of duty which impels him to work and attend to the call of the sick and the needy even at the sacrifice of personal health and comfort. In the performance of his public duties, he is ever assiduous, upright, and high-minded. Such qualities could not fail to attract the notice of the Government, and within two years of his arrival here he was made a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the University, and at the Municipal election in 1889 he was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation for the Girgaum Ward, which he continues to represent to this day. He threw himself into the work of the Corporation with characteristic vigour. Though one of the busiest of professional men in Bombay, he has been one of the most regular attendants at the meetings. Full of pluck and enthusiam, and ever animated by a high sense of public duty, he soon distinguished himself as one of the leading champions on the side of what is some times termed "the opposition." He is, however, never so immoderate or reckless as to be classed among the irreconcilables. In 1892 he became a member of the Standing Committee, and for the last two years he has been its Chairman. At the University too he has displayed like activity and earnestness, and in all its debates he has taken a leading part. He became a member of the Syndicate in 1893 and held the office for three years. In his profession he is justly looked upon as one of the leaders among the Native community. In all his busy life he has found time to write books, to read papers, and deliver lectures before different literary, social, and professional associationss He is a member of the Council of the Presidency Association. Recently during the plague epidemic his organization and management of the Hindu Fever Hospital elicited the priases of all who visited the institution. His present elevation to the Legislative Council is a natural sequence of his uniformly successful career so far, and, as we have said at the outset, is a just recognition by Lord Sandhurst of his unquestionable fitness to represesent the Native community in the Council. He will, we doubt not, bring to this appointment the same vigour and enthusiasm, the same pluck and energy, the same moderation and circumspection which have characterized his career in the past.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

PAPER BY THE HON'BLE MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

THE following is the text of the paper read by the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood at the Countess of Warwick's Education Congress, Victorian Era Exhibition, on July 13 :—

I propose in this paper to present a few facts and figures connected with the progress of higher education in the Bombay Presidency since the establishment of the Bombay University. This is the only part of British India of which I can profess to speak with any knowledge of its educational institutions; but though the scope of this paper is thus limited, the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from the circumstances of so large an area may perhaps be accepted as sound generally for other presidencies. The propositions which I wish to establish are (1) that the British Government has not been unmindful of its duty as regards the provision of higher education for the people of India; (2) that certain classes of the people have not failed to appreciate our educational policy and have materially assisted in its development; and (3) that so far as the recruitment of certain branches of the public service is concerned, one of the results of that policy may fairly be regarded as successful.

It was in the days immediately following the outbreak of the Mutiny that the Government of India determined, with admirable prescience and without any reservation to establish Universities, "for the better encouragement," as set forth in the Act of Incorporation of the Bombay University, "of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations. . . . . in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education." These Universities were not to be teaching institutions, but Boards, having the control of examinations, on the model rather of the London University than of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh or Dublin. We have as yet no University Professors in Bombay, though there are two lecturers annually appointed to deliver certain courses of lectures; nor are the students of affiliated Colleges, nor even the graduates of any grade, as such members of the University. The Act of Incorporation states that the University is established "for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academic degrees as evidence of their respective attainments." It may be interesting to observe, at the outset, that in Bombay we have given a comprehensive meaning to the word "persons," as used in the Act, and have felt no nervous dread whatever at the thought of conferring degrees on women who have earned them. Among our "girl-graduates," we number at least one Bachelor of Arts and one Master of Arts, one Bachelor of Science and three Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, while we have as a member of the Senate, the late Senior Physician of the Cama Hospital for women, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who was appointed by the Government of Lord Harris a Fellow of the University,—(and, as such, a member of the Senate), with the full approval of all competent educational authorities.

The affairs of the University are superintended by a Senate, which consists of a Chancellor, who is the Governor of Bombay for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor, who is appointed by the Government, and a certain number of Fellows, not less than twenty-six, who are either Fellows in virtue of certain offices held by them, or are appointed by the Government. As a matter of practice, in recent years, the number of new Fellows appointed in each year has not been less than twenty. It is found necessary to make so many appointments, not only to cover casualties from death, resignation, or departure from India, but also to secure a continuous and adequate representation in the Senate of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, in which degrees are granted, and a representation also of the various races, creeds, and communities interested in the efficiency of the University. A few years ago, a constituency was formed, at the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne, consisting of graduates of a certain standing, to whom the right of nominating two Fellows annually has been given. If the nominations are accepted, the appointments are in due course made by the Governor-in-Council under the Act. At the date of issue of the last University Calender, there were the names, 330 Fellows on the rolls of the University. The actual executive administration of the University is conducted, however, not by the Senate, but by the Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten Fellows, annually elected as syndicates by the members of the Senate constituting the four Faculties.

Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Senate is empowered to make bye-laws and regulations regarding examinations for degrees and all preliminary examinations, and also regarding the course of instruction to be undergone by candidates for degrees. It is the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate, to appoint University officers and examiners, to fix their salaries and emoluments, to make arrangements for examinations, to keep accounts, to consider proposals by members of the Senate, and to frame bye-laws and regutions for the approval of the Senate. Degrees are conferred at an annual Convocation, which is presided over with much ceremony by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor.

Though the University, that is the "Body Politic and Corporate," consisting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, is not a teaching institution, it is obvious that, by the mere exercise of the powers conferred on it by law, it must wield a powerful controlling influence over the course of study in all teaching institutons throughout the Presidency; not merely in the large High schools maintained at the cost of the State in each district, but in all other High schools (whether maintained by municipalities or by Native states or by private enterprise, aided or unaided by the State,) which teach up to the University Matriculation standard, but more especially also in the recognised Colleges (whether Government institutions or not,) which receive students only after they have matriculated and prepare them for degrees by a graduated course of instruction, extending over several years, in strict conformity with the regulations of the University. There were in 1895-96, in the Bombay Presidency, 107 High schools,—as distinguished from 341, other Secondary schools (known as Middle Schools) which do not teach up to the Matriculation standard,—with an attendance of 30,314 scholars. Of these High schools, 21 are State schools and 55 are aided by the State. The Bombay Government has recently had occasion to express its satisfacton with the general efficiency of all the Secondary schools and with the arrangements for training teachers for them. There are, at present, 13 Colleges and 6 Law schools recognised by the University as competent to prepare candidates for degrees, or for one or other of the Preliminary examinations. Some of these institutions have achieved the highest reputation as homes and nurseries of sound learning. They have had the good fortune to secure a succession of principals and professors well equipped for their work, in sympathy with the student class and alive to the obligations resting on them as interpreters of the wisdom of the west in the class-rooms of India of the Victorian Era. A mere cursory reference to the account given in the University Calendar of such State institutions as the Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College in Bombay, and the Deccan College and the College of Science in Poona, of the Wilson College in Bombay, named after the devoted Missionary, the late Dr. John Wilson, and maintained by the Free Church of Scotland, and of St. Xavier's College, with its accomplished Professorial staff, will suffice to show how carefully the educational requirements of the Presidency have been provided for. It is only right to add that, of the 19 recognised institutions, 5 are maintained in the important Native states of Baroda, Kolhapur, and Bhavnagar by the enlightened rulers of those states. It is worthy of notice that in the management of these Colleges the necessity for attending to the physical and moral development of students is not lost sight of. There is a Public Schools' Athletic Association now in Bombay, which has received a most encouraging amount of support from a large number of schools and colleges, and, as further illustrating the zeal of our best educationists, I may refer to a single passage in the last report submitted to the Bombay Government by Mr. Chatfield, who has lately retired from a long and able administration of the Department of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. He tells us that Mr. Selby, the Principal of the Deccan College, has made it a condition for the admission of undergraduates that they should obtain certificates of character and conduct from the headmasters of High schools, who are expressly invited to use special care and discrimination in granting such certificates and not to treat them as merely formal; the object being to impress young men with the idea that admission to a College is a privilege (of) which they must be worthy and not a right to be claimed without regard to character or conduct. With a knowledge of such facts as these, and of the forces constantly moulding the character of students while subject to the influences and associations of a well-ordered College life, it can be understood that, though the University authorities may not themselves be in touch with the great mass of undergraduates, yet, at the annual Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor can, with some confidence, charge each candidate for a degree, as he comes before him, "by his life and conversation, to show himself worthy of the same." Such an injunction thus becomes no mere idle formula. It is rather a solemn parting word to the graduate that he should never, by idle word or corrupt act, dishonour himself or the University, which has watched, controlled, and tested his progress during the critical years of his student life.

For many years the Bombay University was supported by annual grants of public revenue enabling it to pay the salaries of its officers and the emoluments of its examiners. The evident intention of the Act of Incorporation was, however, that the expenses of the University should be met from fees levied from candidates for examinations. But at first, and for a long time, these fees were quite inadequate for the purpose; and hence it was necessary to supplement them. By a recent judicious revision of the fee-table, the University has been placed in a state of financial independence; and now receives a State grant of only Rs. 2,000 a year for the maintenance of the trim garden which surrounds the University Buildings. The time, I hope, is not distant when from its own resources, aided by the gifts of public spirited citizens, the University will enlarge its operations by founding professorships of its own in various departments of knowledge and research. But though a public grant-in-aid is no longer given, because it is no longer wanted, it is clear from the foregoing sketch,—though in barest outline,—of the position of the University in relation to the Colleges and High schools of the Presidency, that the Government has not overlooked its responsibilities in respect of higher education.

Mr. Chatfield refers, in his last report, to the action taken by Sir Richard Temple's Government in offering graduates a practical monopoly of higher appointments in the Department of Land Revenue. Until this was done, there was no marked increase annually in the number of graduates in Arts. In 1866, there were 18 graduates in Arts. In 1872, the number was only 15. But in 1895 there were 186 such graduates, including 8 students, who took the decree of Bachelor of Science, which is granted in the Arts faculty. In 1896, the number fell to 158. The pursuit of learning by Indian students has also been specially encouraged by the provisions of an Act of the Government of India (Act XIV. of 1869,) which opens subordinate judgeships in the Bombay Presidency to graduates in law, who must, however, comply with certain requirements of the rules relating to the Provincial Civil Service before they can be nominated to these offices. Again, under the rules of the High Court, a graduate in law requires no other legal qualification than his degree for practising as a pleader. There were, on the 1st April last, on the rolls of that court, the names of 347 pleaders, of whom 229 are Bachelors of Laws. Of the 9 judges of Courts of Small Causes in the Bombay Presidency, 4 are graduates of the University. Of the 103 subordinate judges in the Presidency Proper, excluding Sind, 26 are graduates. Again, the degrees in Medicine and Civil Engineering, qualify for admission to other public departments as well as to honourable careers in the open professions. Such considerations have had their weight with those castes and classes of whom the love of learning is a notable characteristic, and go far to explain the growth on Indian soil of so exotic an institution as a University of an English type.

The benefactions and endowments recorded in the Calendar have also conduced to the same end, and, as observed by the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Jardine, "year by year, the path of the poor student, in his upward career, is being made easier." It is very gratifying to note the list of benefactions, beginning with the gift of Rs. 100,000 by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir towards the cost of the beautiful Convocation Hall bearing his name and constructed from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott; as were also the noble Rajabai Clock-tower and the well-proportioned University Library, towards the cost of which Rs. 400,000 were contributed by a well-known citizen, Mr. Premchand Roychand; and the larger list of 77 endowments, which include 23 scholarships and prizes for successful students at the Matriculation examination, 12 for candidates at the Previous examination, and 4 for candidates at the Intermediate examination, in Arts, and 9 at the B. A. examination, and also the Kinloch Forbes and Cobden Club Gold Medals; a Fellowship also for Bachalors of Arts and Bachelors of Science, and a scholarship to be awarded at the Second B. Sc. examination. There are also 2 scholarships, 2 gold medals, and 2 prizes awarded at the M. A. examination, and 2 scholarships, 2 prizes, and one gold medal at the several examinations in Law. There are gold medals, prizes, and scholarships also for proficient candidates in Medicine and Civil Engineering; and, lastly, there is a travelling Fellowship, tenable for 3 years, and worth Rs. 750 a year in addition to accumulations, for which the University is indebted to the generosity of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. It is the earliest of the endowments, having been offered in 1862 and accepted in 1863. Up to the present time it has enabled eleven graduates in the four faculties to complete by further study in Europe the course of education which they had undergone in India.

Such figures as the following will give some idea of the progress of the University. In 1859, at the first Matriculation examination, held by the University, at which it was my privilege to be one of the examiners, there were—(I speak from memory)—only 67 candidates. In 1895, the number had increased to 2,981 candidates, sent up by 115 schools from all parts of the presidency. Of these, 944 passed the examination in the previous year, the corresponding figures were 3,209 and 934. At Calcutta and Madras the numbers are, I believe, much larger still.

In 1865, only 4 candidates passed the examination for the M.A. degree. In 1875, there were only 2 successful candidates. In 1895, the numer was 12. In 1862, there were 4 Bachelors of Arts. In 1872, there were 12; in 1882, 36; in 1892, 130; in 1895, 139. In 1882, there were 2 Bachelors of Science; in 1896, 10.

In 1855, only 2 degrees were granted in Law. In 1876, the number was 5. In 1886, it was 17; in 1891, 39; in 1893, 43; and in 1895, 39 again.

In 1862, there were 4 graduates in Medicine, who took the degree of Licentiate of Medicine. In 1872, 6 such degrees were granted, and, in 1876, 16. In 1882, 15 candidates took the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery. In 1892, 22 candidates took the same degree; in 1895, 17; and in 1896, 13. The degree of M.D. has been conferred on 5 students between 1875 and 1892.

In the faculty of Civil Engineering, only one candidate has obtained the higher decree of "Master". In 1869, only one degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering was granted. In 1879, there were 16 Licentiates, in 1889, 22; and in 1893, 42; but in 1895, there were only 15. Diplomas in Agriculture have also been granted in this faculty since 1892.

Again, in 1866, there were only 5 affiliated or recognised colleges and institutions at which candidates for degrees could keep terms; and on the rolls of these colleges there were only 293 names. In 1871-72 there were 8 colleges, with 623 undergraduates; and in 1895 the number had risen to 14 colleges with 2,515 undergraduates. The Government expenditure on Art colleges alone rose from Rs. 74,946 in 1886 to Rs. 176,556 in 1895-96.

It appears, therefore, that the policy of Government has been appreciated and also supported. The benefits conferred by it have also been readily appropriated; but not, I am sorry to add, by all the "classes and denominations" for whom those benefits were intended. It is notorious that the Mahomedans have not made use of the means of education provided for them to any appreciable extent. For instance, in 1893, 222 degrees were conferred by the University; but of these 5 only were conferred on Mahomedans. Again, in the list of subordinate judges, already referred to, I cannot find a single Mahomedan name. In Sind one only of the thirteen subordinate judges is a Mahomedan,—a very meagre proportion in a Province of which 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are Mahomedans. In the High Court, however, we find the Mahomedan community equally represented, in the person of Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, with the Hindus; and Mr. Badrudin's son, Mr. Mohsan Badrudin, a member of the Imperial Civil Service (to which he entered by open competition in England) is a Joint Sessions Judge in Sind.

It is important to consider whether the public service, which is now in its several departments, recruited to a large extent in the Bombay Presidency from the ranks of educated Hindus and Parsis has gained in efficiency by the displacement to such extent of the class of officers who, though they have kept no terms at a college nor had their qualifications tested by examinations, for degrees, have yet, throughout the length and breadth of the country for generations, despatched the business of the courts and public offices effectively and loyally. In certain Indian communities the aptitude for public business is hereditary; and it is easy to understand that in certain official positions the graduate, whose degree is of itself no guarantee of fitness for affairs, may find himself at a disadvantage, as compared with officials whose qualifications are based on practical experience of departmental business. Still, speaking for that department of the administration with which I have myself been more closely associated, I have no hesitation in saying that the judicial branch of the Provincial service has distinctly improved in tone during the last 30 years and that, though this improvement is due partly to the enhanced attractions of the service, consequent on a liberal revision of salaries, it must in fairness be ascribed also in part to the extension of higher education. Although, as I have already pointed out, only about twenty-five per cent. of the subordinate juges are gradurtes, yet the remaining 75 per cent. have qualified themselves for their appointments by passing a somewhat severe test in law prescribed by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court. The judicial service is practically manned by the educated classes; and civil justice is as a rule administered by the members of this service in a manner which commands public confidence; and, indeed, I do not myself understand how our elaborate systems of civil administration, which have a tendency always to become more complex, can be maintained in satisfactory working order without the co-operation of a staff of indigenous officers prepared by a course of liberal education, in the English sense, to assimilate our methods and enforce them intelligently. There have no doubt been disappointments such as those I have spoken of. We have not been able to throw the net as wide as we wish to do. We have not yet conquered the unwillingness of certain communities to take the torch of knowledge from our hands. And we have had discouragements of another kind. There are those who have taken the gift readily enough, but, instead of profiting by it, by letting the light illumine their own lives and those of others, have shown themselves, in their "lives and conversation," more in sympathy with past ages of bigotry and misrule than with the brighter era of peace and justice and good government with which their country is now blessed. But we cannot put the clock back to please anyone. We know that, in spite of all disappointments and discouragements, there are yet many good men and true among our Indian graduates who have given ample proof of their willingness and their ability to help the cause of good government. Such men are to be found in all departments, in the offices of the Government Secretariat, in the departments concerned with the administration of the Land Revenue and Finance, of Education, of Medicine, of Public Works, of Political affairs, and in the Magistracy. I have spoken of the Subordinate Judicial service, and it is only necessary for me to add that, in the higher branches of that service, our Indian graduates are most ably represented by two District Judges, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal and Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, and by a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, who was preceded in his high office by two other distinguished graduates, the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, a profound Hindu lawyer and a man of fearless independence of character, and the late Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang, whose appointment to the High Court at an unusually early age was hailed by men of all communities as suitable in every way; for he was recognised by all as eminently fitted for the position by scholarship, by general culture, by knowledge of law, and grasp of legal principles, by sound judgment, and every other judicial virtue. He always took an active part in the work of the University, of which, at the time of his much lamented death, he was the Vice-Chancellor; and in that office he was succeeded by another distinguished graduate, happily still with us, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, whose fame as a Sanskritist extends far beyond his native land.

Examples such as these, quite apart from all considerations having reference to the advancement of learning, afford the surest justification of the policy of our Indian University Acts and give warrant also for the highest hopes of the future. If we have taught the Indian schoolboy to "speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake," we have gone far to teach him to love that tongue and all that has nobly found expression in it; to realise, in short, his share in the precious heritage left to all English-speaking men and women by their greatest speakers and writers by poets, philosophers, divines, statesmen, historians, novelists. The contemplation of such a bequest in all its grandeur and all its glory and a realisation of the strength and the sustenance which it brings, may well inspire the sentiment, where it does not exist already.

"Here and here did England help me;
How can I help England?"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain C Vasey, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone sailed on Saturday for Karachi. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 31.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Murray	3101	Barhan	Marmugoa	3-7	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi		F M & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton	Natal		D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp	5-8	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	517				Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Sheprd & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Badroo	Marmugoa	31-7	Shepd & Co
N	Candia	4195	Wright			P & O Co
P	Idzumi Maru	3225	Nunome	China	3-8	N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	3413	Parfitt	London	6-8	P & O Co
2	Virawa	2158	Herrington	Calcutta		M M & Co
3	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-8	Rubattino Co
4	Kurrachee	2317	Robertson	Antwerp	2-8	J M & Co
5	Shannon	2380	Jephson	Aden	30-7	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2336	Mitis	Triste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	India	3515	Robertson			M M & Co
12	Locksley Hall	2523	Collin	Karachi		C Bates
13	Ship Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	5-8	H S Sidick

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agents.
Rohilla	3501	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Dumra s	Russell	Kurrachee, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Jupiter s	Vasey	Calcutta.
Aug. 1	Candia s	Wright	Japan.
	Amphitrite s	Mitis	Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Eridan s	Caillaud	Colombo, July 22.
	Madura s	Pearson	Rangoon, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Rewa and Ceres.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suits.

2,96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utamram—M N Saklatwalla.

7,97—Brown and M—Nathubai Heerjee and others vs Lallji Lowjee—T Dayabhai and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2,97—In person—In the Matter of the Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of estate of Ester Salomon deceased.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

473,96—M N Saklatwalla—Dorabjee Cooverjee vs Dhunbaiji—Janardhan and A.

649,96—Maganlal and R—Edward Charles O'Brien vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora.

11,97—Hiralal M and M—Karmally Joosab vs Ralph Dause—Thakurdas D and C.

46,97—Khunderao and S—Mahomed Hoossin Abdoola vs Kulsumbi and others—K J Mantri, and Khunderao and S.

529,96—Edglow and G—Hassam Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.

459,96—Sorabjee and J—Ramchandra Dewjee vs Luxman Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

555,96—Khunderao and S—Sitaram Luxmon and others vs Dewjee Ramjee and others—Sorabjee and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Dimissal.

453,96—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and another vs Noorbhai Esmailjee—Brown and M.

For Consent Decree.

56,96—Edgelow and G—Ardesir Merban Irani vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Hiralal M and M, D F Wadia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

170,97—Payne G and S—Ardeshir Nowrojee Thooti vs Harishanker Bhasker and others.

173,97—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Hassumbhai Vishram.

Postponed Long Causes.

197,91—M N Saklatwala—Yonosuke Mitsue and another vs Okerda Khetsey—Ardeshir H and D.

586,95—Thakurdas D and C—Kesserbai vs Jamnadas Lallcobhai and others—Ardeshir H and D.

500,96—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmailjee—Brown and M.

375,95—Brown and M—Noorbhoy Esmailjee vs G G Volkart and others—Payne G and S.

177,96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Khotubai—Brown and M.

343,96—Brown and M—Khotubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha—Ardeshir H and D.

168,97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tullackchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow and G.

181,97—Hiralal M and M—Bai Bibibai vs Ismail Mahomed and others—Thakurdas D and C, and Hiralal M and M.

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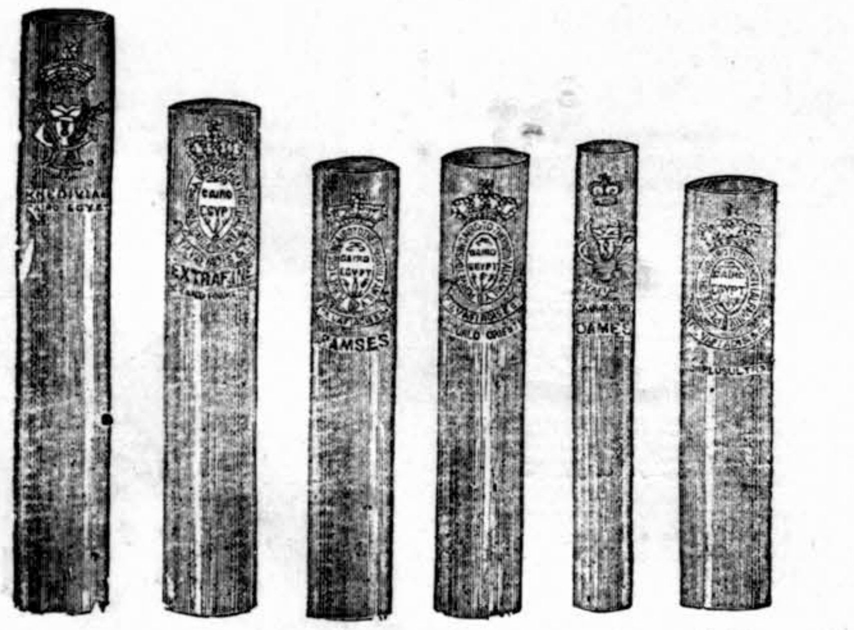

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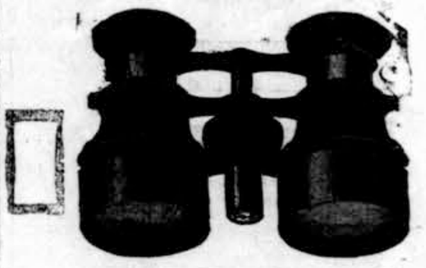

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